PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,880—New Series.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1903.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE**

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 6th June |
| M. L. INDIA | 7911 | F. W. Vibert | 13th " |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | T. Leigh | 20th " |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne, | 27th " |
| * PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 4th July |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | T. Leigh | 11th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 18th " |
| M. L. PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 25th " |

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,**
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co,

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | P. Ivellich | 4,119 | 1st Oct., 1903. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600, | Rs. 325, | Rs. 150. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † CHINA | F. Mosca | 5,400 | 15th June 1903 |
| TIROL | G. Gilhuber | 2,771 | 18th July 1903 |
| * † VINDOBONA | B. Cobol | 4,351 | 25th July 1903 |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rassevich | 4,409 | 23rd June, 1903. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street
Fort, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

**HOMEWARD PASSAGES**
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 2nd June.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about MONDAY, 15th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st June, 1903.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 550 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | " 520 |

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 250.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KALIBIA | H. Tait | 4,500 | 12th June. |
| ASIA | J. W. Shanklin. | 3,611 | 28th June. |
| ARABIA | Geo Read | 3,598 | 12th July. |
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5,000 | 31st July. |
| AUSTRALIA | J. Tait | 3,595 | 21st August. |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SOMALI | 2,655 | Birch | 10th June. |
| S. S. REICHSTAG | 2,085 | Oswald | 25th June. |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

**FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.**

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Marcantetti | 4th June 1903. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Guigues | 2nd July 1903. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Dupuy Fromy | 30th July 1903. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

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"PLENARILY LONDON."

Bedford McNeil
Moreing and Neal } Codes

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch | 25 |
| II. | Do. do. do. Superior quality | 35 |
| III. | Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch | 55 |
| IV. | Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder | 65 |
| V. | Do. do. do. Superior quality | 90 |
| VI. | Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch | 65 |
| VII. | Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting | 100 |
| VIII. | Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting | 185 |
| IX. | Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch | 65 |
| X. | Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do. | 175 |
| XI. | Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement | 185 |
| XII. | Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder | 210 |
| XIII. | Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting | 550 |
| XIV. | Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case | 1,050 |

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

## ROBERTSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.
To be had of
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
BARS, RESTAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

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MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

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MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

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### The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1803 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.
Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the above Company have, THIS DAY, been REMOVED to MACMILLAN'S BUILDING, No. 44, Hornby Road.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
General Manager.

---

### HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Entries from Local Teams for the above Competition up to WEDNESDAY, 3rd instant. Winners are entitled to hold the Harwood Challenge Cup for 12 months and will also receive medals. Entrance Fee Rs. 10. Further particulars on application.

C. W. LAUDER,
Honorary Secretary.
H. M. Mint, Bombay.

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### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY beg to announce that they have this day VACATED their PREMISES at Church Gate Street, and REMOVED to the more Extensive, Expensive and Prominent Premises in NAVSARI BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, near Whiteaway and Laidlaw's.
Bombay, 29th May, 1903.

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### PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use Dr. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
Dr. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

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### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 150 of 1903.

Re (1) GANGJI TRICAMJI, (2) RATANSEY TRICAMJI, (3) GOPALJI GANGJI, and (4) NENSEY RATANSEY, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, carrying on business in Bombay as Shroffs and Grain Merchants in the names of DHANJI GANGJI and JIVRAJ GANGJI respectively and at Cutch Mundra in the name of NENSEY RATANSEY and having their places of business until lately in Bombay at Mandvi Bunder and Dana Bunder respectively, Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed have been adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chapt. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee and that the said Insolvents be do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C to the said Act—1st June, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

---

FOR SALE.—A VANILLA ESTATE, consisting of about 5,000 Vanilla Wines, may easily be extended to 20,000. Ample supply of water. Wines flowering freely and maturing large pods. Maiden Crop just picked. Also the following products grown on the Estate: Coffee, Black Pepper, Oranges, Plantains, Sugarcane, Rice, Arecanut Palms, Sagopalms, fruit trees, etc. Total area about 87 acres. Apply for particulars to

"VANILLA",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

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WANTED EMPLOYMENT, as MANAGER of a large property, for a gentleman who studied Agriculture in Germany, and had 13 years' experience in an Estate in India. Also considerable experience in treatment of Horses, Cattle, etc. Would also take up Management of a Dairy Farm or Horse or Mule Breeding Establishment or large Stud. Excellent References. Offers to be addressed to

"AGRICULTURIST",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

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### NOTICE.

**MAX MINCK & Co.,** LAHORE.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.
Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

---

### THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 78 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

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BEST QUALITY
RUBBER TYRE
FOR

1¼" CHANNEL..........Rs. 2- 4 per foot.
1¼" Do. „ 1-12 „
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel.......... „ 10- per set.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

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IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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## ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

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Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

---

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum.............. | Rs. 48 | Per Annum .............. | Rs. 55 |
| Half-yearly .............. | „ 25 | Half-yearly .............. | „ 30 |
| Quarterly .............. | „ 13 | Quarterly .............. | „ 15 |
| Monthly .............. | „ 5 | Monthly .............. | 8 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum.............. | Rs. 52 | Per Annum .............. | Rs. 62 |
| Half-yearly .............. | „ 29 | Half-yearly .............. | „ 32 |
| Quarterly .............. | „ 16 | Quarterly .............. | „ 18 |
| Monthly .............. | „ 6 | Monthly .............. | „ 6-8 |

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY.............................. As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion .............................. | Rs. 5 |
| Second do. .............................. | „ 3-8 |
| Third do. .............................. | „ 2-8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions .............. | As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines. |

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines .............. | Rs. 1-8 |
| Each succeeding line .............. | „ 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion .............................. | As. 5 per line |
| Second do .............................. | „ 4½ |
| Third do .............................. | „ 3½ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ............£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...............£450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar, |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa, |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ...................... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ......... £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong, |
| Calcutta, | Singapore, | Foochow, |
| Madras, | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai, |
| Rangoon, | Bangkok, | Tientsin, |
| Colombo, | Batavia, | Hankow, |
| Penang, | Sourabaya, | Yokohama, |
| Thaiping, | Manila | Kobe, |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra), | Cebu, (Philippines), | New York |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .............. " 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 30.

HOME Markets closed for Holidays.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 30th May, 1903:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 11,887 | bales. |
| Wheat | 21,425 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 20,363 | " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 27,601 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 3,198 | " |
| Poppyseed | 6,150 | " |
| Groundnuts | 43 | " |
| Castorseed | 2,583 | " |
| Rice | 19,442 | " |
| Myrabollams | 1,012 | " |
| Cottonseed | 3,331 | " |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar silver | 24 1-2 + 2-16 |
| 2 months Leace | 24 3 8 + 1 4 |
| French Rente s | 90 unchanged |
| Exchange on London | 25·18 1-2 — 1-2 |
| " Berlin | 20·46 unchanged |
| Day to day | 3 2-4 + 1 8 |
| 7 days sight 1 | 3 1-1 — 1-8 |

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | 1s. 4d. |
| Bank Demand | 1s. 4d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do 6 do do | 1s 4 5-16d. |
| French Francs 3 do do | 170 |
| Marks 3 do do | 138 1-4 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | 122 |
| Shanghai 30 do do | 171 |
| Japan 30 do do | 151 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | Rs. 98-10 |
| 2nd do. | Rs. 98-14 |

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 21st May | 3 1-2 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 21st May | 8 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 16th May | 6 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 21st April | 6 | do. |

SEEDS.

| | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready | 7 | 3 | |
| Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | 5 | 8 | 6 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready | 5 | 13 | 6 |
| Yellow Guzerat Ready | 6 | 1 | |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready | 6 | 7 | |
| Castorseed— | | | |
| Ready | 21 | 8 | |

WHEAT—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Soft Red Ahmedabad | Rs. 28 | 8 |
| Club No. 1 | " 29 | 4 |

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

| Growths | Fine | F.-G. | Good | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms) | 178 | 168 | 161 | May. |
| Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms) | 187 | 178 | ... | do |
| Sind-Punjab (M. G.) | 186 | 177 | ... | do |
| Belati M. G | 194 | 184 | ... | do |
| Khandesh M. G. | ... | 181 | 173 | do |
| Akola M. G. }<br>Khamgaum do }<br>Karanja do } | 196 | 187 | ... | do |
| Damangaum Poolgaum M.G. | 207 | 197 | ... | do |
| Nagpur M. G. | 207 | 197 | .. | do |
| Broach do | 247 | 240 | ... | do |
| Bhownugger do | 224 | 216 | 209 | do |
| Do H. G. | 220 | 212 | 202 | do |
| S.-G. Dharwar | ... | ... | 232 | do |
| Westerns | ... | ... | 213 | do |
| Do. | ... | ... | 212 | 25th June |

COTTON.—The local market is quiet with little doing. Prices remain unchanged.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 30th May, as compared with the statement of the 23rd May:—

| LIABILITIES. | May 23. Rs. | May 30. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 79,00,000 | 79,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 48,92,257 | 51,66,410 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 58,08,438 | 61,83,278 |
| Other Deposits | 5,07,46,395 | 4,79,20,823 |
| Post Bills | 23,639 | 22,985 |
| Sundries | 19,79,233 | 20,13,786 |
| Rs. | 8,11,49,912 | 7,92,07,282 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 77,00,020 | 78,00,963 |
| Other authorised Securities | 5,54,194 | 5,22,587 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 89,51,295 | 96,74,171 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 1,64,63,126 | 1,64,59,458 |
| Bill discounted and purchased | 2,94,00,363 | 2,73,75,217 |
| Dead Stock | 4,05,333 | 4,05,333 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 3,476 | 3,414 |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,56,476 | 1,53,656 |
| Sundries | 3,40,368 | 3,84,870 |
| Cash | 1,65,75,291 | 1,61,97,513 |
| Rs. | 8,11,49,912 | 7,92,07,282 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

Following are the statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills, in February 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1900-01 and 1901-02:—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

| | Month of February. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 |
| British India | | | |
| Bombay | 28,712,929 | 32,067,261 | 33,692,433 |
| Madras | 1,926,988 | 2,522,725 | 2,241,293 |
| Bengal | 2,875,499 | 3,904,974 | 3,974,929 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) | 2,664,000 | 2,689,114 | 2,236,656 |
| Punjab | 693,065 | 772,942 | 803,898 |
| Central Provinces | 1,588,049 | 1,855,983 | 1,817,633 |
| Total | 35,960,420 | 43,813,102 | 44,826,845 |
| Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b), Quilon (c), and also Pondichery (d) | 943,179 | 997,951 | 1,545,952 |
| Grand Total | 36,903,599 | 44,811,053 | 46,372,797 |

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1902
(c) From November 1902
(d) From January 1903

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

| | | Month of February. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 |
| British India. | | | | |
| Bombay | pds. | 6,271,585 | 7,268,296 | 7,278,056 |
| | yds. | 24,422,652 | 26,172,790 | 26,503,007 |
| Madras | pds. | 132,262 | 519,202 | 269,901 |
| | yds. | 87,276 | 1,151,758 | 350,895 |
| Bengal | pds. | 4,310 | 22,714 | 24,372 |
| | yds. | 4,272 | 69,638 | 66,156 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) | pds. | 298,415 | 367,218 | 413,486 |
| | yds. | 1,071,766 | 1,255,671 | 1,317,268 |
| Punjab | pds. | 15,050 | 15,666 | 7,771 |
| | yds. | 43,175 | 43,760 | 18,315 |
| Central Provinces | pds | 424,119 | 487,908 | 495,159 |
| | yds. | 1,262,457 | 1,385,139 | 1,443,128 |
| Total | pds. | 7,146,731 | 8,681,004 | 8,478,745 |
| | yds. | 26,891,598 | 30,058,756 | 29,704,699 |
| Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b), and Pondichery (c) | pds. | 316,131 | 316,415 | 458,954 |
| | yds. | 1,415,457 | 1,101,380 | 1,749,888 |
| Grand Total | pds. | 7,192,862 | 8,997,419 | 8,937,699 |
| | yds. | 28,307,055 | 31,160,136 | 31,454,587 |

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1902
(c) For January 1903

## TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

MAY 1.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st June 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes. |
| Turkey | 1 | 10 | 03 p m | 14 | 36 |
| Teheran | 1 | 10 | 55 p m | ... | 24 |
| Suez | 1 | 10 | 20 p m | ... | 15 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 1st June 1903.

| — | Maximum Time | | Minimum Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | 0 | 60 | 0 | 4 |
| " Karachi | 0 | 24 | 0 | 1 |
| " Madras | 0 | 25 | 0 | 1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PINTO—May 30, at his residence, at Cavel, Bombay, L C Pinto. Deeply regretted by his wife and children.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MEREDYTH-YOUNG—May 26, at Murree, the wife of M G Meredyth-Young, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRACE—May 28, at Montreal, Canada, Nathaniel George Grace, father of Rev A H Grace, Y M C A, Allahabad.

VESEY—April 17, killed in action in Somali-land, Captain H C Vesey, 2nd Sikhs, P F F, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 4-21m., 4 59a. Low water, 10-6m., 11-41a.
Bombay Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

THE ADAMS WYLIE HOSPITAL.—An anonymous donor has given Rs. 2,000 and the Palanpur State Rs. 500 to the Endowment Fund of the Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May was 4,595; the daily average being 148; new admissions, 968; Parsees, 651; Hindoos, 2,707; Mahomedans, 1,058; Christians, 179, 21 children were vaccinated during the month.

SINKING OF A LAUNCH AND A PROW.—It has been reported by the Harbour Police that on Friday steam launch Carnac, belonging to Messrs Hepworth & Co., was run into and sunk off Bori Bunder, by steam launch Hispania, belonging to Messrs Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee and Co. The crew of the Carnac were picked up by two "Machwas," which were passing by at the time.—On the same day Prow No. 4053, laden with bales of cotton, ran on the rocks off Arthur Bunder and sank. The crew and some cargo were saved.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our correspondent at Bhownagar writes:—The weather continues windy. On Tuesday last a fierce hurricane got up and lasted for two hours the sky was filled with dust, and the sun was obscured, Tiles were also blown off the roofs On Wednesday last, Dhola received about two inches of rain, while on Thursday night a hail storm occurred at Botad.—A Hindoo woman committed suicide by throwing herself into the Ganga Jaliu well on Thursday in Bhownagar.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially, superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dressalem, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. "Narbudda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Aden per transport s.s. Sofala will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m., to-day.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, via Marseilles consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per M. M. s.s. Caledonien will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 4th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

RECEPTION TO A PARSEE MILL MANAGER.—A gathering of about 1,200 persons met on Sunday in the compound of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld., at Tardeo to present an address to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mancherjee Bandorawala, the manager, who is about to sever his connection with the Mills after a service extending over 13 years. The address was read amidst the applause of the employes by the Mill Engineer Mr. Toolsidas Jagjivandas. After Mr. Jeejeebhoy had replied, a beautiful silver flower vase and a diamond ring were presented by the employes for his long and meritorious services. After the exchange of "phul pans" the gathering dispersed.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spanish Serenade | La Paloma | Yradier |
| Overture | Light Cavalry | Suppe |
| Selection | San Toy | Sidney Jones |
| American Sketch | Down South | Myddleton |
| Chorus & Cavatina | Belisario | Donizetti |
| Valse | An der Schonen Blauen Donau | Strauss |

THEFT AT THE WATSON'S ANNEXE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cauty charged Gosai Kanji, a waiter's boy, formerly employed at the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, with the theft of one gold and silver watch, a silver card case and some pieces of wearing apparel collectively valued at Rs. 400, from the Watson's Annexe on different occasions. Evidence showed that the gold watch valued at Rs. 100 belonged to Dr. Frank Robinson, Inoculating Medical Officer, Ludhiana District, who was a visitor at the Watson's Annexe and who went to England on Saturday. Mr. B. Defrece, of Messrs. Marks and Company, identified the gold watch as the one sent to him for repairs by the complainant through Messrs King, King and Company. The other property belonged to Mr. Alfred C. Webb, a resident at the Watson's Annexe, who indentified it as his own. The accused had pledged the gold watch for Rs. 2 with one Raphael Camelo, a tailor. He had also given a pair of trowsers, valued Rs. 75, to Raphael Camelo, and had received two pairs of white trowsers, in return. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, which was to be converted to four years in the reformatory provided there was room there.—Raphael Camelo was charged by Inspector Cauty with receiving stolen property to wit, the gold watch and a pair of trowsers collectively valued at Rs. 275. The accused said he did receive the property from Gosai but he did not know that it was stolen. He did not know that the watch was a gold one. He thought it was merely gilt. Inspector Cauty said that there was a mark 18 carat engraved on the watch, and the accused gave him a good deal of trouble before he would produce the trowsers. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mahomed Cassim, a hawker, was charged with receiving the silver watch, the silver card case, and a coat knowing it to be stolen, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Gosai said that he sold the property to the accused for Rs. 2-10. The accused said that he had bought the property from his uncle Husein Jann. He paid Rs. 5 for the watch and thirteen annas for the card-case. He sold the coat on behalf of his uncle and shared the profit with him. Inspector Cauty said that the coat alone was worth Rs. 75. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 8 | 9 | 23 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada | 5 | 6 | 30 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 7 | 7 | 11 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 32 | 31 | 103 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 261,527 | 113,442 | |
| Same date last year | 16 | 13 | 103 |

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

## AUSTRALIA AND COLOURED LABOUR.

No surprise will be felt, says the "Argus," at the attitude of the British Government with regard to the notification from Australia that in future the Common wealth cannot be a party to any agreement for the conveyance of mails by vessels on which coloured labour is employed. Mr. Chamberlain, our London correspondent reports, has informed an Australian statesman now in London that he will be unable to endorse a policy which prevents the employment of coloured British subjects on British ships. This pronouncement was inevitable. The British Government, which has the interests of the whole Empire to consider, could not be a party to any policy which casts direct slur on our fellow-subjects in India. The Commonwealth Parliament has intimated, in a most unmistakable manner, that the Imperial Government need look for no forbearance or assistance from Australia in its delicate inter-Imperial relations. It is an exceedingly convenient thing for Australia that India is in the possession of the British; but she is ready to pocket all the advantage and not forego any fad in return. There is a probability that we shall have to pay dearly for our policy, because we must now make arrangements for an independent mail service. It is extremely doubtful if we shall obtain for the £90,000 subsidy which we now pay to the Imperial mail service a special service in which there shall be no so-called taint of black labour.

The revival of this mail-contract question recalls one of the most discreditable incidents in the career of the Barton Government—one which marked in a special way its subserviency to the dictates of the Labour party. The Post and Telegraphs Bill was introduced in the Senate, and there the Labour party proposed amendments to provide that in future mail contracts a condition should be made that white labour only be employed on the vessels, Senator O'Connor, the leader for the Government opposed this stoutly and said the Royal assent would probably be refused to the Bill, because the British Government would not assent to legislation which interfered with the rights of millions of British subjects who were not white The proposals was defeated and the Bill went down to the House of Representatives, where the Labour party again submitted the amendment. The Government could have defeated it as before but the Prime Minister, who had not the firmness of his lieutenant in the other Chamber gave way under pressure accepted the amendment, and it was incorporated in the Bill. It was a most slavish act of submission, and was the beginning of that "Yes, Mr. Watson" policy to which the Government has adhered on almost every occasion since. One notable exception to this occurred in connection with the Immigration Restriction Bill, Mr Watson wished to put in a direct prohibition based on the ground of colour. With an unwonted and—at the time—inexplicable firmness, Mr. Barton (as he then was) opposed this proposal, and defeated it. It transpired afterwards that he had promised Mr, Chamberlain in advance that he would not consent to a colour line being drawn. It is unfortunate that he had not first communicated with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the mail contract question. The amendment would never have been carried without the assent of the Government, the Government would not have accepted it, and we should not now be facing the probability of paying a very heavy annual sum in order to gratify the prejudices of a small section of the House.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 30.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R Greeven I C S Bar-at-Law Offg Dep Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 1st June 1903.

The Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir M C Turner Kt of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C C Watson of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of Foreign Dept.

The portion of the Home Dept Notification dated the 6th March 1903 which purported to place the services of Lieut M Mackelvie M B I M S temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal is hereby cancelled.

The services of Lieut J Mason M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Lieut-Col H Benson M B I M S (Madras is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commr Burma during the absence on leave of Col C C Little M U I M S Madras or until further orders.

The services of Cap W F Scott Moncrieff M B I M S (Bengal) are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dep with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Dist Plague Medical Officer Jullunder.

His Ex the Viceroy and Gov Gen has been pleased to appoint the following Ass Surgeons to be Hon Ass Surgeons on H Ex Personal Staff:—Senior Ass Surgeon Atta Muhammad Khan Bahadur Punjab; 1st Grade Ass Surgeon Devendro Nath Roy Bengal; and Senior Ass Surgeon Mahendra Nath Ohdedar Rai Bahadur United Provinces.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr F E Tuson Dep Sup Port Blair to act as Sup of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the following officiating promotions are made in the Port Blair Commission:—Mr H G Tayler 1st Ass Sup to officiate as Dep Sup vice Mr Tuson Mr H H D'Oyly 2nd Ass Sup to officiate as 1st Ass Sup vice Mr Taylor Mr A Brown 3rd Ass Sup to officiate as 2nd Ass Sup vice Mr D'Oyly Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan 4th Ass Sup to officiate as 3rd Ass Sup vice Mr Brown; Mr R F Lowis 5th Ass Sup to officiate as 4th Ass Sup vice Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan; Mr C W B Anderson 7th Ass Sup and offi 6th Ass Sup to officiate as 5th Ass Sup during the absence on furlough of Mr W H Brookes and as 6th Ass Sup on the latter's return; Mr H H Duff 8th Ass Sup and 7th Ass Sup to officiate as 6th Ass Sup during the absence on furlough of Mr Brookes and as 7th Ass Sup on the latter's return; and Mr H M S Clarke offi 8th Ass Sup to officiate as 7th Ass Sup during the absence on furlough of Mr Brookes and as 8th Ass Sup on the latter's return.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Mr R Sheepshanks of the Indian Civil Service Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal privilege leave for three months with effect from the afternoon of the 28th May 1903.

Lieut Col A Wapshare Indian Army Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa has been granted privilege leave for twenty six days with leave out of India on medical certificate for five months and ten days in continuation with effect from the 7th May 1903.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Brett a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted furlough with effect from the 11th July 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it to the 3rd Sept 1903.

APART from the projected short visit to Kashmir, the Viceroy's tour arrangements for the ensuing autumn are quite in the air. It is, however, practically settled that His Excellency will begin with the Kashmir trip, the details of which have been entirely arranged by the Private Secretary, Sir Walter Lawrence, whose knowledge of the country is probably unique, and that His Excellency will then return to Simla. From there Lord and Lady Curzon will possibly make a round of the principal Phulkian States of the Punjab, namely, Patiala, Nabha, and Jhind, after which a voyage to the Andamans is likely to occupy the remainder of the interval up to the beginning of the Calcutta Session.

ANOTHER case of failure of the Pasteur treatment at Kasauli has recently been brought to our notice, says the "Pioneer." Three men were bitten by a mad jackal near Kareli station on the G. I. P. Railway last December, and were promptly sent off to Kasauli, the expenses being defrayed by a local subscription. One of the three developed symptoms of hydrophobia on the 9th April, and died four days later. No educated person claims absolute infallibility for the Pasteur system in all cases. But it is already becoming popular among the natives, and there is a fear lest their absolute confidence, not understanding its limitations, should be succeeded by a reaction to the other extreme. Then one or two unfortunate cases will be noised abroad, with exaggerations, and native gentlemen may become unwilling to subscribe for sending people to the Institute. The remedy lies in collecting and making public the fullest information as to the results. It would be a great thing if the management could contrive to ascertain the survival of each patient, say, twelve months after his discharge, or the cause of death in the case of those deceased during that period, giving particular attention to the unsuccessful cases, and inviting the public to make what corrections it can. Isolated instances of failure would not then be in danger of being magnified into undue importance.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. For Coughs,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Colds.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Bronchitis.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Asthma.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Influenza.
Safe and Reliable.—Relieves Instantly.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers, but Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

## NAGAR NOTES.

OUR Ahmednagar correspondent says:—About a week ago we were all rejoicing in the coolness occasioned by the rain that seems to have been general over the Deccan. Now we have begun to swelter again, and ask one another by what differentia we are to recognise the real monsoon when it comes. The station is, however, looking well in its carpet of fresh green, and we hope for the "real thing" before it has changed to one of sallow yellow again. Large numbers of locusts have been observed in parts of the district but at present there are no crops to be damaged. Preparations for the kharif sowing seem to be progressing vigourously, and as our rainfall has so far been about double the normal the water difficulties which at one time seemed likely to be very serious have turned out to be less than we feared and certainly far less than at this time last year.

Plague has happily died out altogether, since, if not because of, the disinfection of the city.

As is natural, up to the present the station has not been very gay. We are expecting the district officers in shortly. Two of the civil population have been avoiding the May heat at Kasauli under the excuse of dog-bites. They have returned recently, and their cure seems satisfactory.

The Tent Club recently had a successful outing near Kopergaon accounting for one fine boar of 31 inches. But the cover was too thick to allow the number of spears available to deal successfully with more of those that were seen. About ten days ago a Club meeting was held to consider the possibility of making a new polo-ground. Our present one besides being bad in itself is more than a Sabbath day's journey from most parts of the station. Two rival sites are suggested: one on the race-course and the other on the maidan near the fort. The latter though perhaps rather far from the British Infantry lines is certainly the most central, on the whole. The only difficulty is that it is doubtful whether it can be made large enough without demolishing the row of huts that at present holds part of the Boer prisoners, guard. A committee is considering the matter, and we hope they will see their way to giving us a new ground. It would undoubtedly give a great impetus to the station polo.

We hope to be gay during the rains. On Saturday last (30th), Major Hume and the officers of Connaught Rangers were "At Home" on the Parad Ground, the occasion being some regimental sports, and practically the whole station availed itself of the invitation to display its best bonnets and newest ties. But alas! our supply of the fairer sex, (and especially of spinsters) is—though select—strictly limited, Would that some of those who will otherwise spend the rains in a less pleasant climate might take pity on us.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Monday.—Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in North-West India, and has changed very irregularly in North-East India, while changes in the Peninsula and Burma have been comparatively small and unimportant. A small depression is shown in the north-west angle of the Bay, and conditions generally are unsettled in North-East India, where thunderstorms and north-western will probably occur during the next 24 hours. The rainfall of the past day, consisted chiefly of more or less local showers in Assam, Bengal, Burma and South India. Cheerapoonjee and Mymensing report two inches; and Darbhanga and Salem one inch. A calm is reported from Diamond island, and rain has decreased considerably in Burma. Winds continue unsteady on the west coast, and ordinary hot weather conditions prevail generally

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 1ST JUNE.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date. | RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| Jask | 29·700 | WSW | 9 | 97·3 | 81·7 | 63 | ... | 0·00 | — 2·50 |
| Muscat | 29·609 | NW | 3 | 96·8 | 68·1 | 41 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·05 |
| Aden | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Lahore | 29·570 | NNW | 2 | 112·9 | 76·9 | 28 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·02 |
| Sirsa | 29·551 | Calm | 2 | 111·3 | 82·1 | 55 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·01 |
| Delhi | 29·566 | Calm | 3 | 109·2 | 87·7 | 44 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·02 |
| Agra | 29·578 | SW | 1 | 110·0 | 86·4 | 37 | .. | ... | — 0·01 |
| Cawnpore | 29·583 | Calm | 4 | 110·5 | 79·1 | 61 | 0·29 | 0·29 | + 0·24 |
| Allahabad | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·00 | ... |
| Jhansi | 29·614 | WSW | 5 | 113·9 | 90·2 | 50 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·03 |
| Jacobabad | 29·584 | SE | 2 | 121·0 | 84·6 | 73 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·00 |
| Karachi | 29·668 | SSW | 10 | 95·4 | 83·8 | 74 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·00 |
| Jeypore | 29·638 | WSW | 4 | 109·6 | 83·1 | 40 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·01 |
| Ajmere | 29·612 | W | 16 | 107·5 | 86·5 | 36 | .. | 0·60 | — 0·01 |
| Deesa | 29·737 | SW | 18 | 106·6 | 80·1 | 62 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·01 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·737 | SW | 6 | 106·1 | 82·4 | 61 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·01 |
| Bhuj | 29·701 | SW | 20 | 97·3 | 80·6 | 71 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·00 |
| Jamnagar | 29·720 | SSW | 23 | 102·6 | 80·7 | 52 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·00 |
| Dwarka | 29·727 | SSW | 18 | 89·9 | 82·8 | 80 | ... | 0·00 | .. |
| Rajkot | 29·745 | SSW | 17 | 102·9 | 78·1 | 70 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·01 |
| Veraval | | | | | | | | | |
| Neemuch | 29·719 | SW | 21 | 87·1 | 82·7 | 82 | ... | 0·90 | — 0·00 |
| Indore | 29·713 | SW | 16 | 103·7 | 79·2 | 73 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·02 |
| Saugor | 29·720 | NW | 10 | 103·3 | 77·1 | 74 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·07 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·662 | W | 8 | 105·4 | 81·1 | 38 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·04 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·626 | W | 4 | 106·0 | 83·1 | 35 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·05 |
| | 29·695 | SW | 4 | 105·6 | 81·2 | 73 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·05 |
| Khandwa | | NW | 9 | 105·2 | 81·1 | 59 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·03 |
| Raipur | 29·725 | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur | 29·610 | SW | 7 | 112·0 | 86·4 | 32 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·07 |
| Amraoti | 29·645 | NW | 1 | 109·2 | 87·0 | 31 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·12 |
| Akola | 29·700 | WNW | 10 | 107·3 | 78·5 | 53 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·99 |
| Surat | 29·721 | W | 14 | 106·7 | 75·4 | 57 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·07 |
| Malegaon | 29·787 | SW | 14 | 92·6 | 80·6 | 68 | ... | 6·00 | — 7·03 |
| Bombay | 29·742 | WNW | 11 | 103·8 | 73·4 | 50 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·8 |
| Poona | 32·806 | SSE | 7 | 88·6 | 80·2 | 80 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·19 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·706 | NW | 1 | 98·0 | 67·4 | 58 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·13 |
| | 29·703 | NW | 9 | 101·4 | 66·4 | 45 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·09 |
| Aurangabad | 29·744 | WSW | 15 | 107·1 | 71·2 | 41 | ... | 0·00 | ... |
| Sholapur | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnagiri | 29·774 | NW | 12 | 106·2 | 74·0 | 43 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·8 |
| Bijapur | 29·808 | NE | 7 | 89·8 | 78·9 | 75 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·46 |
| Belgaum | 29·765 | NNW | 15 | 105·4 | 71·3 | 50 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·11 |
| Marmugoa | 29·807 | WSW | .. | 9·3 | 66·8 | 74 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·19 |
| Karwar | 29·822 | ENE | 8 | 89·5 | 80·9 | 77 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·35 |
| Mangalore | 29·816 | Calm | 4 | 89·3 | 79·0 | 78 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·64 |
| Calicut | 29·805 | NE | 2 | 90·4 | 86·4 | 78 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·65 |
| Cochin | 29·810 | NE | 6 | 90·2 | 79·2 | 86 | 0·12 | 0·12 | — 0·44 |
| Bangalore | 29·812 | NE | .. | 90·3 | 78·1 | 83 | 0·06 | 0·06 | — 0·65 |
| Secunderabad | 29·808 | WNW | 16 | 92·8 | 71·3 | 73 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·10 |
| | 29·705 | NW | 6 | 105·7 | 83·4 | 42 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·11 |
| Masulipatam | 29·697 | SSW | 6 | 104·2 | 81·0 | 81 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·08 |
| Bellary | 29·778 | WNW | 8 | 103·5 | 79·3 | 61 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·07 |
| Cuddapah | 29·737 | W | 6 | 99·2 | 83·9 | 56 | .. | 0·00 | — 0·10 |
| Madras | 29·719 | SW | 6 | 98·0 | 79·5 | 63 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·07 |
| Coimbatore | 29·778 | SW | 1 | 93·4 | 71·1 | 83 | 0·63 | 6·63 | + 0·98 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·750 | SW | 5 | 100·1 | 80·3 | 67 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·06 |
| Negapatam | 29·747 | SW | 2 | 99·2 | 82·0 | 66 | .. | 00·0 | — 0·94 |
| Colombo | 29·808 | SW | 9 | 89·0 | 81·5 | 83 | 0·11 | 0·11 | — 0·23 |

In column Rate per hour" L= Light, M = Moerate, F=Fresh, S = Strong, H=Heav

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H=0·00 (0·00); G T H=0·03 (0·00); St G H=0·00 (0·00); C P=0·00 (0·00).

### SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Sind and Rajputana and at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Deesa, Rajkot and Neemuch and by small amounts elsewhere,

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay and south-westerly to north-western elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat and at Neemuch, Poona and Bijapur.

Temperature is about normal. The maximum varied from 121° at Jacobabad to 87° at Veraval and the minimum from 90° at Jhansi to 66° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Deesa, Rajkot, Surat, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Marmugoa, Karwar, Calicut Cochin, Negapatam and Colombo. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Calicut, Cochin and Coimbatore.

Weather—There is nothing important in weather, which continues fine with passing clouds.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah. | inches | 29·757 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 84·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 78·2 |
| Dew Point | | 75·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | 0·758 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | | 4·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees | 88·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | | 79·9 |
| General Directions of wind.* | | SSW, SSE, SW, WSW, SSW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 174 |
| Fall of Rain | | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | | 7·79 |
| " " year | | 7·96 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st June | | 0·00 |

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Arroyo, 2,307 tons, Captain H Plough sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Orwell, 2,445 tons, Captain W Frame, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Valetta, 1,936 tons, Captain J McMarran, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shahnoor, 2,198 tons, Captain J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Alleppy, with a cargo of salt and general cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Pekin, 2,522 tons, Captain C R Longdon, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2,352 tons, Captain F W Sheckell, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull 27th April, brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,430 tons, Captain E H Garland, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon 9th May via coast ports brought a general cargo one horse and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut N C Bannatyne, Lieut Forbes, 11 natives, and 300 deck.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R I M S Clive | Lieut C Gardner | R I Marine |
| R I M S Canning | Comdr Kendall | R I M |
| R I M S Dalhousie | E J C Hordern | R I M |
| H M S Magdala | | Turret-ship |
| H M S Abyssinia | | Turret-ship |
| Investigator | Comdr T H Heming | R I M |
| Tenasserim | | Receiving Hulk |
| Torpedo Boat No. 100 | ...... | .... |
| Do No 102 | ...... | .... |
| Do No 103 | ...... | .... |

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 1.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carthage | 2893 | Jephson | | | P & O Co |
| Rance | 3614 | Corran | | | T M & Co |
| Landaura | 2157 | Butler | | | M M & Co |
| Simla | 1039 | Souter | | | E Tajbhoy |
| Dentschland bq | 768 | Nacoda | | | The Captain |
| Parramatta | 2861 | Roberts | | | P & O Co |
| Eden (ship) | 441 | Dahl | | | The Captain |
| Ellora | 1491 | Forbes | | | M M & Co |
| Grantley Hall | 2585 | Hann | | | E L & Co |
| Colaba | 1108 | Graham | | | M M & Co |
| Chindwara | 1501 | MacLean | | | M M & Co |
| Kt of St George | 2966 | Hicks | | | T M & Co |
| Kapurthala | 721 | Trouson | | | M M & Co |
| Bengali | 3619 | Bannatyne | | | T M & Co |
| Shirala | 3355 | Hartley | | | M M & Co |
| Shahnoor | 2198 | Raffin | | | E Tajbhoy |
| Haidari | 1662 | Hill | Calcutta | | B & P S N Co |
| Onda | 2419 | Lowe | Calcutta | | M M & Co |
| Battersea B | 2171 | Berryman | | | W & A G & Co |
| H Bolckow | 639 | Fowls | | | B & P S N Co |
| Oswell | 2446 | Frame | | | W & A G & Co |
| Kt Bachelor | 4080 | Pain | | | K N & Co |
| Ula | 3426 | Stone | | | M M & Co |
| Imaum | 2763 | Penberthy | | | K N & Co |
| Kenley | 2431 | Parker | | | Bombay Co |
| Mozaffari | 1382 | Molony | | | P & O S N Co |
| Dott | 630 | Gypmre | | | Bombay Co |
| Alboin | 748 | Curtis | | | R S & Co |
| Wennington Hall | 1913 | Diver | | | Cary Bros |
| Culna | 1464 | Kirkham | | | M M & Co |
| Nubia | 2319 | Knox | | | W & A G & Co |
| Longships | 1843 | | | | W & A G & Co |
| Kola | 497 | Rickford | | | M M & Co |
| Arroyo | 2307 | Plough | | | H Yule & Co |
| King Arthur | 1047 | Bunel | | | B & P S N Co |
| Upada | 3302 | Fausset | | | M M & Co |
| Nairung | 2822 | Craig | | | T M & Co |
| Kinshin Maru | 2339 | Payne | | | N Y Kaisha |
| Agapanthus | 2868 | Purdon | | | F M & Co |
| Oolob ria | 3420 | Kendall | | | M M & Co |
| Okhla | 3430 | Garland | | | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Valetta | 1937 | McMorran | Hamburg | 1-6 | F M & Co |
| B | Itria | 3382 | Tice | | | M M & Co |
| C | Johannesberger | 1747 | Schmidt | Karachi | 4-6 | Glade & Co |
| D | Spithead | 2993 | Stewart | Hamburg | 10-6 | W&A G&Co |
| F | Simoom | 2579 | Collins | Amsterdam | 5-6 | K N & Co |
| G | Gulf of Trinidad | 1605 | Hughes | R S Ports | 2-6 | B& P S N Co |
| K | Nerbudda | 1961 | McDearmid | Zanzibar | 2-6 | M M & Co |
| M | Sofala | 3136 | Alexander | Aden | 2-6 | M M & Co |
| N | Mars | 2497 | Curtis | Hamburg | 8-6 | W&A G&Co |
| O | Fulham | 1277 | Ross | Venice | 5-6 | W & A G &Co |
| P | Bombay | 2050 | Chapman | Havre | 2-5 | J M & Co |
| Q | Secunder | 1035 | Bretner | Mauritius | | H S Sidick |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indravati | 573 | Mahomed | M. Goa | 3-6 | Shep'd & Co |
| Kaveri | 553 | Ahmed | Bhawnagar | 2-6 | Do |
| Satrunji | 547 | Ahmed | | | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Colenso | 2352 | Sheckell | Hull | 10-6 | F M & Co |
| 2 | Ballaarat | 2860 | Summer | China | 3-6 | P & O S N Co |
| 4 | Itaura | 3363 | Skinner | Antwerp | 6-6 | M M & Co |
| 5 | Pekin | 2523 | Langden | China | 1-6 | P & O S N Co |
| 6 | Mazagon | 3280 | Hall | Kobe | 10-6 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Vasconia | 1893 | Bianc | Marseilles | 2-6 | W&A G& Co |
| 9 | Eden Hall | 2332 | Haddy | Liverpool | 13-6 | K N & Co |
| 10&11 | Kt of the Garter | 4295 | Billett | Antwerp | 2-6 | K N & Co |
| 12 | Egypt | 4178 | Langborne | Aden | 6-6 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Huzara | 1336 | Bamber | P Gulf | 2-6 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Clan Ross | 1653 | Lickson | Madras | 2-6 | F M & Co |
| 16 | Clan Maclean | 1486 | Fisher | Liverpool | 6-6 | F M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 762 | Robertson | Karachi | 5-6 | M M & Co |

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coromandel | 2988 | Fox | China | 17-6 | P & O Co |

### ARRIVAL.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sunda s | Barcham | London, May 8 |

### DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Noorul Bahr s | Nacoda | Muscat |
| | Imperator s | Ivellich | Trieste, &c |
| | Afghan s | Dexter | False Point |
| | Akbar s | Baldwin | Mauritius |
| | Pekin s | Longdon | Yokohama |
| | Valetta s | McMorran | Hamburg |
| | Arroyo s | Plough | Calcutta |
| | Sunda s | Barcham | Calcutta |
| | Shahnoor s | Paffin | Allepp |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Oswell, Frame, for Karachi.
" Huzara, Bamber, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kinshin Maru, for China, &c.
" Colenso, for Hull.
" Shirala, for Zanzibar &c.
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.

### (REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

British India s. s. Co. s. s. Matiana left Suez, afternoon of 30th.

British India s. s. Co. s. s. Sealda left Suez, evening of 30th.

The Australia Lloyds s. s. Melpomene, from Kobe left Hongkong for Trieste, on Sunday afternoon the 21st ultimo.

The Austrlian Llyods s. s. Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on Saturday afternoon the 30th ultimo.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer D. Balduino, from Bombay to Genoa, arrived at Naples on the 1st instant at 6 a.m.

MARSEILLES, MAY 30.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 16th May, arrived at daylight to-day.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—1014 cwt myrabollams Etjee Oomersey; 100 bales goat hair and 30 bales wool Alla J Allaibux; 14 bales wool Morarjee Ratonsee; 35 bales wool Doongersee Najjee; 21 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co; 100 bales wool Jadhowjee Kara; 22 bales wool C Joosub.

Nubia s—100 bales wool Morarjee Rutansee; 6000 cwt wheat Tata and Co; 2000 cwt cottonseed M Ratansee; 7000 cwt wheat, 2000 cwt jowari and 12000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 47 cwt tallow K B Sajun.

FOR NEW YORK.

Colenso s—115 cwt gum F Fischer and Co.

FOR HULL.

Grantly Hall s—20000 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co; 4000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bombay s—501 cwt poppyseed, 2001 cwt linseed and 1503 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 262 cwt tallow Mowjee Heerjee; 2000 cwt bones R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Itaura s—6021 cwt linseed and 455 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 6252 cwt wheat Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Colenso s—300 bales cotton Madraswalla Sons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Itaura s—102 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 117 bales cotton fly C Damodhur; 2161 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 300 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Kt of the Garter s—5200 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt rapeseed and 2000 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Simoom s—2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Vasconia s—4000 cwt gingellyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mars s—890 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 5000 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co; 3999 cwt linseed and 6126 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 110 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co.

Johannesberger s—220 bales cotton and 2000 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co; 12 cases bristles Hegerle Salzer and Co.

Valetta s—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

YOU ARE SURE
of real WOOL and nothing else
if you deal with us.
FOR BOMBAY WEAR
Our TUSSAH SERGES are
SPECIALLY DESIGNED,
a luxury, some say a necessity,
SPECIALLY WOVEN
to stand daily washing if required,
of pure material,
WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

FOR OFFICE COATS.
Our WORSTEDS, FLANNELS and
SUPERFINE SERGES.
Samples on application.
The above are the specialities
FOR
HOT SEASON.

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NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

SCARCITY OF (REAL) WOOLLENS.

Is one ever sure of getting Woollen Garments? Doctors so frequently order Woollen Underclothing that health may be endangered by wearing something that pretends to be, but is not, Wool. It was said that in a drive of 30 miles round Bradford not one, but scores, of mills could be pointed out where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more, are used of shoddy, mungo, stockings and cotton.—"Daily Telegraph."

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.

LAMPS.—Holophote, Rs. 6; Crown Lamps, Rs. 3; Kinglet, Rs. 5; Pathfinder, Rs 3; Liberty, Rs. 3; Bright Light, Rs. 4; The L. M. C., Rs. 4; King Holophote, Rs. 6; Invicta, Rs. 2; Michrophote, Rs. 3; Simplex, Rs. 2.
OIL.—Midnight Sun Burning or Lubricating Oil. per tin Annas 4.
BELLS.—King of Bells, Baby Bell, L. S. D. Bell, The Bristle, Electric and other Bells, Re 1; all round.
TOE CLIPS —Re 1 each, The Courier, The Toura,
TROUSER CLIPS —One Anna per pair.
SADDLES.—Ladies and Gent's Esmond, Christys and Brookes, Rs. 6 each.

And a Lot of other useful CYCLE ACCESSORIES at any price.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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CONTRACTORS.
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If a man suffers with nervo-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

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ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
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WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices. Married Quarters—Bachelors' Block—Billiard Table—Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Late Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,
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THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.
Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.
For further particulars apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Conveyances always ready.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.
IN THREE LABELS: YELLOW, BLUE, RED
ALSO SMOKE
PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.
on which Prizes are given away as
GOLD FILLED,
SILVER, NICKEL WATCHES, &c.
For full particulars, apply to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
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SPORTSMEN and OFFICERS on Active Service should have a SUIT made of our *Genuine* KOSSI SILK, for it is Thick, Soft, Cool and Washing. A piece of 7 yards by 54 inches sufficient for two Suits for Rs. 14 Cash or V. P. P.

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The best selection of first Class Pianos in India
SPECIAL TERMS
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks. to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage. &c.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE
TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*, to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2'

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1064.

WITH REFERENCE to Government Notification No. 772, dated the 27th April, 1903, it is hereby notified that the time for submission of applications for APPOINTMENT as PROBATIONER in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service has been EXTENDED to the 30th June, 1903.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 1st June, 1903.

THE BLENDING OF
TOBACCO IN ORDER TO
Produce A PERFECT
CIGARETTE
IS A FINE ART.
It has been said that to smoke one of our
OVAL GOLD-TIPPED
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is
A SYBARITIC LUXURY!
THE STAR TOBACCO MFG. Co.,
BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1903.

## ASSAM UNDER BRITISH RULE.

SIR CHARLES JAMES LYALL, who has done more perhaps than any other official for the development of Assam, read a paper on the history, people, and resources of that province the other day before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. Sir Charles, of course, begins in the dim mists of antiquity. It is unnecessary for the work-a-day reader to go further back than the treaty of Yandabo in which the King of Ava ceased to claim dominion over Assam, Cachar, and Jaintia, and the destinies of the Province passed into British hands. Assam is described as being in a miserable condition at the time. Thirty thousand Assamese had been carried off by the Burmese as slaves. Many thousands had lost their lives, and large tracts of country, especially in the north-east, had been laid desolate by the wars, famines, and pestilences, which for nearly half a century had afflicted the province. The remnant of the people had almost given up cultivation, supporting themselves chiefly on jungle roots and plants. The nobility and priestly families had retired to Goalpara or other refuges in British territory, often after losing all their property; and with them had gone crowds of dependents glad to escape from the miseries of their native land. As an experiment a native ruler was set up. But the raja was ultimately given a pension, and from that time (1838) began the restoration of the province whose condition to-day is worth quoting as an example of the success of British administration in the East. Slavery was abolished as a preliminary measure, and with it came the impoverishment of the Ahom aristocracy whose former wealth had been built up by slave labour. The revenue demand, previously taken in the shape of labour was commuted to a money payment. This, however, had the effect of almost destroying the industries of the province, for the paiks being now free men, preferred to cultivate the soil rather than pursue the occupations which had been imposed upon them by their former rulers. The gold-washers, who had been required to contribute, per man, annually, a fixed weight of gold washed out of the sands of the many auriferous streams in Upper Assam, found that it paid much better to grow rice and live at home at ease. They were a pastoral people at heart, and were only too glad to get back to congenial occupations and the production of gold for which the province had been famous entirely ceased. Personal service which had been the ruling principle of the Ahom rajas was so unpopular that the rendering of any kind of labour to another was looked upon as derogatory, and to this day such service is most difficult to procure for the proposes of government. The embanked roads fell into disrepair; the river embankments in Sibsagar fell into decay, because there were no hands to repair them, and, as Sir Charles Lyall confesses, "such were the embarrassing, though not unnatural, results of the introduction of British ideas of liberality and equality into a territory which for centuries had been governed upon entirely different principles.

That has been the experience of most Eastern countries which have come under sway of the European. In the West progress was gradual, and for each step thorough preparation had been made. One step followed another as a natural sequence. It was always otherwise in the East. When the West took over the control of Eastern countries, it found them plunge in the depths of ignorance and misrule, yet proceeded to place them at a single bound on the footing with itself. That has been the universal mistake whose effects will yet be felt for very many years. Still the Assam of to-day is a country of peace and average prosperity. When British occupation began land was a drug. Anyone could occupy and cultivate as much as he required. But the natural increase of the indigenous population in Assam is now known to be extremely slow, and the great tracts of forest and waste, which had been depopulated in the troubles of the past, would have taken centuries to fill again if they had been left to be reoccupied by the native Assamese. In 1841 the wages of a day labourer were two rupees a month, and he was well able to support a family on this sum, for rice was two maunds the rupee, and Sir Charles knew officers in Assam, whose service dated from the early sixties, and who remembered those times, when all the immediate necessaries of life were extremely cheap and abundant. Trade then as now was in the hands of the gentleman from Marwar, the Assamese having no trading class of their own. Even to-day their industries are entirely domestic. They grow and weave their own silk, but will not cultivate the product for export, notwithstanding attempts which have been made to induce them to do so. The tea industry is at the bottom of the progress of Assam and for that the native certainly cannot take credit. Tea was discovered in the forests by a Mr. Bruce in the days of Burmese administration. Captain Jenkins in 1835 induced the Government to start nurseries of the plant. Chinamen were imported to teach the Assamese how the tea should be made up for the market. The industry was pushed on without the necessary knowledge and experience, and in 1866 many firms which had embarked in it collapsed. Three years later it revived, and is now established on a thoroughly sound basis.

Sir Charles Lyall holds that the problems of administration of Assam differ greatly from those which meet us in the more thickly populated parts of India. Questions of rent and the relations of landlord and tenant which offer so much difficulty elsewhere have hardly any importance in a country where land can be had for the asking and nearly all the cultivators hold directly from the State. Agricultural indebtedness and the relations of money-lenders to the landed classes do not yet call for any special treatment. Serious crime is practically absent, and there are no criminal classes. Famine due to failure of rain is unknown. All those difficulties which elsewhere spring out of the pressure of population on the soil are here non-existent. There is no such pressure except in a portion of the west of Sylhet, and then there is a ready outlet for expansion in the waste lands to the south of that district and in the neighbouring district of Cachar. The problems which engage the attention of administrators arise from the thinness of the population and excessive abundance of waste land. All labour has to be imported. Tea-gardens, coal-mines, oil-springs, roads and railways are all dependent on the coolies imported. The only hope for Assam lies in colonisation. But colonisation is not carried out so easily as would appear. The climate is unfavourable to the new arrival. He meets a population alien in habits, race, and speech, and these conditions combine to deter the independent settler. Only acclimatised colonists who have passed their novitiate as labourers in tea gardens, and had their wants at the outset provided for them, are found to thrive. Some of these do well, and time-expired tea-coolies hold as much as 97,000 acres of land from the Government. Progress in the last quarter of a century has been immense. But it is still capable of improvement. If it is not a land flowing with milk and honey it flows with oil and tea, commodities which are much more profitable. The special problems of administration peculiar to the Province are, in the first place, the supervision of the relations between the tea-planters and their employees, and, in the second, the keeping of the peace among the hill-tribes who enclose on all sides but one the settled and cultivated area, and who would otherwise be again, as they were before, a standing menace to civilisation. But the problems are capable of solution, and each succeeding year records progress in the right direction.

### PROTECTION OF BIG GAME IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN interesting paper was read recently before the Society of Arts upon the Preservation of Big Game in Africa. It deals with the ruthless slaughter of wild beasts, which has been carried on during the last fifty years, and the necessity for more extended and better regulated reserves. One of the most deplorable features of this question is the disappearance of the elephant. Where once he roamed in countless numbers this animal is now a most uncommon sight, and there is every reason to anticipate that in many districts where no restrictions are placed upon the hunter the elephant will shortly become extinct. The rapidly decreasing exportations of ivory from Africa are eloquent testimony to the diminution of the supply. For instance in 1887 the value of this export from the Cape was £16,358. In 1901 it had been reduced to £567. From Natal exportations worth £18,170 in 1857 had been reduced to £79 in 1897. From Zanzibar ivory to the value of £544.818 was exported in 1891, and, 1898 the exportations were only worth £112,914. Up to now there appears to have been no diminution in exportations of ivory from the Congo Free State, but this is alleged to be due to the pressure which has been placed upon the natives by the Belgian officials. Elephants have been ruthlessly shot, without respect to age or sex, and there is little to be surprised at in the fact that the diminution of thier numbers is so marked Recently, however, the British Government has recognised the necessity of preventing the slaughter of big game, and reserves have been instituted in all territories over which it has control. In these reserves an attempt is made to preserve a representative collection of the fauna of the country, and some success has been gained so far in preventing the indiscriminate killing which has been going on for so long a period. One weak point is, however, pointed out in the present system. Watchers have not been provided, and the opportunity is still presented to roving bands of natives who is possess guns to swoop down upon the reservesand kill off large quantities of big game before they can be prevented. It is quite obvious that if the reserves are to effectually attain their object they must be properly supervised. At present the German, Portuguese, and Belgian authorities have instituted no restrictions in their African dependencies, and the slaughter of wild game is going on there as rapidly as ever. Already, it is stated, the koodoo, the blue bok and several other species of antelope, which were at one time familiar features of the country, are extinct. No proper action is taken to prevent the killing of immature elephants, and in many ways supreme indifference is exhibited in this subject. The Americans in their National Park in the Yellowstone Country have shown what can be done in the way of game preservation, and it is sincerely to be hoped that their example will be followed in Africa.

### THE BICYCLE IN CHINA.

THE United States Consul at Newchwang has written an interesting report in the possibilities which lie before the bicycle in China. He seems to think that the Chinaman would readily take to the cycle could he afford to buy it, and he is of opinion that even now the extent to which the bicycle might be used is only limited by the purchasing power of the native. Here, then, is a great chance for the bicycle manufacturer. Among China's millions there should be endless scope for the sale of cheap machines. The report gives some very practical hints to the manufacturer who may consider the question of exporting cycles to China. It points out that the roads are somewhat rough, and that a substantial machine is required to traverse them. Moreover, as the Chinaman is by no means a great mechanic bicycles intended for his use should not be too delicate nor require much in the way of repairs. Another thing which is fairly obvious even to those who have not studied the Chinaman in his own country is that owing to his style of dress he would generally prefer machines designed for ladies. It is rather surprising that this has not been the case in India, but possibly the fact that it has not been so is due to lack of foresight on the part of the exporter in not catering sufficiently for the possible demand. The modern bicycle, points out the report, has several great disadvantages in China. The pneumatic tyre is subject to puncture and is hard to repair, the pedals are being too low, and strike obstacles such as stones and rough ground, and the chain gets full of grit and is annoying in many ways. It is noticeable that in remedying all these difficulties the cost of the machine would be decreased rather than augmented. But we fear that if the Consul's forecast blossoms out into a recognised fact, and the bicycle becomes an established feature of the life of John Chinaman, the British maker will enjoy very little of the profits of the trade. The English cycle manufacturer does not know how to make a cheap machine. The American continually undersells him. And in China where there are no prejudices in favour of any particular kind of goods, and where the British maker will have to fight on his own merits, price for price, it is to be feared that he will have but little chance. In India recently numerous examples of the capabilities of the American cycle dealer to supply a cheap machine have been offered, and they have been such as to prove beyond a doubt that the British cycle is altogether out of the running in the matter of price.

### SIR W. LAIRD CLOWES AND BRITISH SHIPS.

SIR WILLIAM LAIRD CLOWES, than whom there is no better writer on naval affairs at the present time, in the course of a notable article on "The Relative Importance of Offensive and Defensive Qualities in Men-of-war" contributed to "Page's Magazine" calls attention to the fact that "while, as a rule, our armoured cruisers are faster than their foreign rivals, they are at the same time very much less heavily gunned." Indeed, their weight of double broadside per ton of displacement is, as a comparison will show, only about two-fifths of that of their possible competitors in other navies. Our unarmoured cruisers are even more unsatisfactory, for neither in speed nor in gun power do the majority come up to the standards which have been adopted by other maritime nations. In fact, it really looks as if no effort had been made to give them adequate gun-power. Sir W. Laird Clowes, commenting on the inferiority of our ships in this respect, remarks: "Gunpowder is so immensely important that we ought never to sacrifice it again as we have sacrificed it in the past. Our future large battleships ought to be able to throw at least ·420lb. of metal per ton of displacement; our future large armoured cruisers at least ·300lb.; and our future large unarmoured cruisers at least ·280lb; and, at the same time, the vessels ought not to be inferior in speed to corresponding foreign ships." Those figures seem to mark the limits of the concessions which may justifiably be made at present to armour, coal, and ammunition capacity, and the other qualities which it is sought to combine in a serviceable man-of-war of the first-class in each category. "All thoughtful and competent students of history," says Sir W. Laird Clowes, "must agree that, in men-of-war, defensive qualities cannot for value compare with offensive ones, and that it is wise, when compromise is obligatory, to make greater sacrifices for the sake of offence than for the sake of defence; yet for more than half a generation we have pursued what seems to be a contrary policy, with the result that to-day most of our best and most costly ships are demonstrably weaker in the qualities of speed and gun power than many a foreign ship of much less pretentions and expensive character."

A PRESS communique, dated May 29th, says:—"There is no truth in the rumour that the Government of India are contemplating any further reduction of the Salt Duty."

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden, at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

THERE are now 51,576 persons in receipt of relief in the Central Provinces, a decline of 8,100 having been reported during last week.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 9th May 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 88,4026 maunds and Rs. 21,020 in the earnings.

A KULU correspondent writes:—The succession question has settled itself. The Dataspur Rani gave birth to a daughter on the evening of the 24th. There is now no possible obstacle to the accession of the Tikka Sahib, Kunwar Bhowani, Singh to the gadi.

IT has been decided to give the Bill relating to the control of servants in Simla a wider application, and the title of the proposed enactment will be "The Punjab Hill Stations Servants Bill,' thus embracing permissively, but not compulsorily, all other hill stations in the Punjab.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon gave a dance at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday night, and among the guests, who numbered nearly 300, were the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Rivaz, Lord Kitchener, Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser, and most of the high officials in Simla. The Delhi Coronation Durbar medal was much in evidence.

THE recent farther heavy fall of rain in Simla, which seems to have been quite monsoonlike in character, has removed any remaining anxiety concerning the water-supply of the station. On the other hand it has been most unwelcome socially, completely spoiling the first day's cricket in the match with the Outstations, and greatly marring the races.

THE total value of the whole trade of Burma in 1902-03 was Rs. 38,83,77,620, or 24 1-2 millions sterling, as against Rs. 36,14,18,586, or 24 millions sterling for the previous year. The gain in the foreign exports and coasting imports exceeded the decline in foreign imports and coasting exports by nearly 350 lakhs of rupees, or nearly twenty per cent.

THE total value of the whole trade of Burma in 1902-03 was Rs. 38,83,77,620, or twenty-four and half millions sterling as against Rs. 36,14,18,586, or twenty-four millions sterling for the previous year. The gain in foreign exports and coasting imports exceeded the decline in foreign imports and coasting exports by nearly 350 lakhs of rupees, or nearly twenty per cent.

WITH regard to the future date of the birthday celebration in India, it seems that his Majesty views with great disfavour the idea of observing his birthday on a date almost as far removed from the actual date as the limits of the calendar allow. On the other hand, the half-yearly bestowal of honours, which has become associated by long custom with the Royal birthday and New Year's Day cannot manifestly be conveniently arranged to fit two dates which are separated by an interval of only seven weeks.

## ABOUT THE KING'S TRAINER.

### A VISIT TO HIS MAJESTY'S STABLES.

THE King's horses, the King's trainer, the training establishment are all worthy of the royal patron of the greatest of all sports. There is a distinction about Mr. Richard Marsh, the man the King trusts, which is partly born in him and partly acquired by long years of association with princely sportsmen. The late Duke of Hamilton, says "Spedex" in the "Daily Express," made him his friend and boon companion, and there never was a more cultivated sportsman than this much regretted noble. The Duke of Devonshire gave his patronage to Richard Marsh for many years, but the most powerful of his friends and patrons has been the King. Richard Marsh possesses a personality to quickly engender trust. The royal owner soon discovered the merit of his trainer. Mr. Marsh continued to gain royal appreciation, until last year, his Majesty so far singled him out for special favour as to personally decorate him with the Coronation medal—a gift which Mr. Marsh appreciates much more than he would a cheque for ten thousand. This is the man I visited at his home, Egerton House, Newmarket, a few days ago. The training establishment is about two miles from Newmarket on the Cambridge Road. On the left is the house, with its delightful grounds; and just outside the path to the stables, the office, where I was first received. But for the glass cases round the walls containing racing clothing, various sets of racing jackets, and other gear, it might be the important office of the head of a great estate.

RACING RELICS.

In the glass cases are the purple with gold braid and scarlet sleeves of his Majesty; the white-and-green hoops of Lord Wolverton; the light-blue-and-brown-striped sleeves of Mr. J. W. Larnach; and the all-lilac of Mr. Arthur James. On the walls in the office are racing plates worn by the most celebrated of winners out of the Egerton House stable, including those of Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee, Jeddah, and many others with whom the fortunes of the stable have been associated. The stables form a hollow square, and are built in the early Norman style, with lofty facade. I entered under the main arch, in the vestibule of which are the plates of winners all and sundry, with the exact record of the win and the stake won painted in the centre. At the side on a special tablet the number of successes gained since 1893, with the amounts in each year, are recorded. The first lot of boxes run right and left of the main entrance and with all the communicating doors open in anticipation of the visit, the effect was peculiar, the perspective resembling, with half-shut eyes, a monastic cloister, the dim distance helping the illusion. The ventilation of the stables is perfect, and the light equally good. Electric lamps are fixed for dark days, and early winter mornings. It would be impossible in the compass of a short story, which deals principally with the King's trainer, to spell out the merits of all the animals in the stables; and it is enough to say that I had such a morning's pleasure as all lovers of a thoroughbred will understand.

AMONG THE THOROUGHBREDS.

After a minute or two with Rebelais and admiring his improvement, a glance at Caiman, dismissed with the remark that few of the Americans appear to improve with age in England, I entered a box with an upstanding whole chestnut colt. "Do you know him?" asked Mr. Marsh. A glance, and I recognised—having "a memory for faces"—Mead; but it was a wonder I did, as the improvement in the crack from last season is, as Mr. Marsh says, "veritably wonderful." Such thickening out! Such shoulders and quarters! Connected with a shortish barrel, he looks an ideal horse for the Epsom gradients, and a perfect type of the handsome, yet cut-and-come-again, thoroughbred. "I never saw a horse come on like that one during the winter," said the trainer. with a look of admiration; "I wonder you knew him." We admired in silence, and I fancied I could picture such a scene being enacted at Epsom on May 27, as occurred on the occasion when Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee were in the Derby field. I took off my hat to Mead, and shall do so again. "This is Chatsworth, the two-year-old brother to Mead," said Mr. Marsh, pointing to a dissimilar type of colt, this time a bay, low and long, with wonderful legs, heavy topped, more like a thee-year-old to the eye. "He'll be better yet, and soon," he added. "It is wonderfully stout blood he comes from, with Melbourne on both sides." Then we saw two other full brothers, the beautiful Persistence, by Persimmon out of that glorious mare Laodamia (once Mr. Fulton's but now the property of his Majesty), and his two year-old-brother Plinlimmon.

THE TRAINER'S FAVOURITES.

Passing Red Robe, a full brother to Fascination, and the Jeddah-Postscript colt, a two-year-old much resembling his sire, we came to Petri, a bay filly by Persimmon—Nunsuch. "This and the one you will see in the next box are my favourites. This is Nunsuch's first foal; we nearly lost the mother when this one was foaled. She is very much after the looks of her dam; but has more quality. She's just getting her first coat. Hasn't she a beautiful countenance? This is the other I like the best in the stable. He's Ortolan, by Orme out of Leveret. I am really very fond of him. He has a beautiful temper, and is a great mover. Leveret is a Galopin mare, and the dam of Lord Quex and Phonia. There is never a stable without a freak. Mr. Marsh has one, Nadejda, a bay four-year-old filly, who has had more coaxing in the way of diet than any one of her age, I should imagine, and yet she is lean and hungry-looking, with narrow quarters; in fact, attenuated altogether. "Nothing we give her does her good," groaned Mr. Marsh. "She had cod-liver oil, Guinness' stout, Bass, Mellin's food, and everything we can think of. She's picked up a bit lately, but if she can't pick up something in the way of a race this year she'll go to the stud. Can she eat? I should rather think so; there's no bigger feeder in the stable. Why. she'd eat you if she had a chance!" Coming into the open, I noticed one or two of the lads about the door of the recreation room who seemed to be of a superior class. "We are getting quite a high class of boys nowadays," said the trainer. "I get many letters from parents in quite a nice position of upper-middle-class life. A propos of this, parents were very anxious about their boys' moral and religious welfare and asked me if I could see that they wentto church every Sunday. "Well it was rather a tall order to insist that a boy should walk over two miles each way to Newmarket on Sunday evening, wet or fine. The easiest way out of it was to build a little chapel, and over there," pointing out the pretty little church near the road, "is where we have service every Sunday evening. We have a surpliced choir of eighteen and I can tell you some of the boys sing beautifully." In the dining-room, covering nearly the whole of one wall, are three large canvases of the great triumvirate of blood brotherhood, Florizel II., Persimmon, and Diamond Jubilee. The three full-brothers are depicted with jockey up winning great race, and each is a stirring reminiscence. I noticed among other ornaments some massive silver candelabra, a wedding present from Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. In the billiard-room I saw the superb head of a Polar bear. "I saw the Duke of Hamilton shoot that up in Spitzbergen. I was up there with him," said Mr. Marsh. I asked how he managed to get away from Newmarket. "That was the difficulty. I suggested to the Duke that I could not go away owing to the horses. 'Oh, leave them trotting about till we come back in about three months.' 'But it will take me quite three weeks to get them right on my return, and we've valuable entries at Epsom, Ascot, Good wood, and everything else to think of.' 'That's all right; they're my horses. Don't you worry about them.' It is in the small sanctum of my host that perhaps the most curios were found. There is a silver lamp on a side table, which, by removing the bowl, makes a tall loving-cup. This was designed by the King and carried out by Messrs. Elkington. It was the royal owner's present to Marsh when he was married a few years ago. On a side table I noticed a huge pocket vesta-box in silver, with a sovereign let in on each side. I asked its story. "We were at Ascot," he replied, "and the Duke of Hamilton was talking of the merits of Rookery." 'Yes,' I said, 'she won't be beaten this year.' 'I'll bet you a sovereign she will," to which I said 'Done' in a trice. —— also bet the Duke a sovereign. Rookery was beaten that very day! So we paid.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## RISING IN ALGERIA.

### GOVERNOR-GENERAL FIRED UPON.

### SEVENTEEN OF HIS ESCORT WOUNDED.

### A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Governor-General of Algeria approached Viging to-day and found the town strongly fortified. On riding away his party was fired on from the town and the fusillade was incessant, but the party retired safely.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

M. Jonnart was on a tour of inspection which included the consideration of measures to prevent raids of the Moorish tribes across the frontier. He was near a narrow pass, when six hundred men from Viging ambuscaded and attacked him, but were repulsed with heavy loss by M. Jonnart's escort of two companies of the Foreign Legion, of whom seventeen were wounded.

## THE TOPEKA DISASTER.

### BURNING HOUSES FLOATING THROUGH THE STREETS.

### TWO HUNDRED PERISH.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Latest reports state that at least two hundred have perished at North Topeka where the burning houses are floating through the streets and igniting others. The whole town is inundated, the water reaching the eaves of one-storey houses and the tops.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Heavy rains have extinguished most of the fires at North Topeka.

Probably all the buildings will be swept away by floods.

It is known that at least 150 have been drowned.

## PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

### OPINIONS IN THE HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent, wiring on May 31st, says that Mr. Winston Churchill, in the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Chamberlain's policy on preferential tariffs strongly denounced the projects.

Lord Hugh Cecil also condemned it, declaring, amidst Opposition laughter, that Mr. Balfour's statement that there would be no change of policy before dissolution removed a great weight from the minds of the Government's supporters.

The opponents of the abolition of the Corn Tax are now quiescent.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## ERUPTIONS IN MARTINIQUE.

### MONT PELEE AGAIN ACTIVE.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Mont Pelee is again active.

The Council-General at Martinique is urging the evacuation of the whole north side of the Island.

## DEATH OF SIR E. HULSE.

### SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Sir Edward Hulse apparently committed suicide. He had been suffering from an unhealed fracture of the thigh sustained several years ago.

## THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 30.

P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the English mails of the 22nd instant, left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day, and the s. s. Australia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

## A MEAT FAMINE IN BANGALORE.

### BUTCHERS ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 1.

The beef and mutton butchers of Bangalore, about 100 men holding stalls in the general market, went on strike at short notice to-day, their grievance being the municipal order compelling them to convey carcasses from the slaughter house to the various markets in special municipal vans. This innovation was introduced owing to the objectionable way in which meat was exposed on the heads of filthy coolies or in filthier carts in transit to the suburban markets. About 400 head of cattle are usually slaughtered for the daily requirements of the civil population, the military having their own system, but to-day only half a dozen carcasses were available for civil purposes. A conference of butchers and the Municipal President, the Second Magistrate, and the Police Superintendent was held in the market at once, as a result of which the butchers have consented to use the municipal vans for the outlying markets. No charge is to be made for the use of the vans In consequence of the short lived strike prices of poultry and sea fish went up 300 per cent.

## THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore and his party returned from Ootacamund this morning, and left again for Mysore at noon.

## SIR DONALD ROBERTSON.

Sir Donald and Lady Robertson are not due now till the 8th instant.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The orders issued about three months back, holding in abeyance the recruitment of Mahsud Waziris in the 30th Baluchis, have now been cancelled, as no difficulty is any longer anticipated in obtaining Mahsud recruits, even if a large increase in the Border Militia should be decided on. Accordingly, as an experimental measure, Mahsud Waziris will be enlisted in the 30th Baluchis in place of two companies of Baluchis.

## TRADE RELATIONS WITH THIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Major Younghusband, the Thibetan explorer, and Mr. Claude White, Political Officer, Sikkim, are now at Simla in connection with the negotiations for improving the trade relations with Thibet.

## AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

Progress is being made with the elaboration of the scheme for the organisation of agricultural banks, which has been for some time before the Government of India, and the necessary legislation is now likely to be introduced within the next few months.

## THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

In regard to the new Provincial Contracts it is understood that those for Bengal, Madras, and the United Provinces will be introduced with effect from the commencement of the next official year, while the revision of contracts for Bombay, Punjab, and the Central Provinces will stand over until March, 1905. The contract for Burma has recently been revised, and will not be touched.

## IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The recommendations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce subject to the proposed Imperial Customs Service are before the Government of India. Those of the Bombay Chamber are being forwarded through the Bombay Government.

## THE BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the Polo Tournament to-day the Commander-in-Chief's staff beat the Welsh Regiment by seven goals to love; and the Bengal Cavalry beat the 12th Lancers by three goals. The Commander-in-Chief's staff are now favourites for the cup.

## SIMLA RACES.

It has been decided to have an extra day's racing next Thursday.

## THE WEATHER.

Reports called this week from Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Seychelles show the South-East trades stronger and the rainfall heavier than usual.

## THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

### CONTRIBUTION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MADRAS, JUNE, 1.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has made a donation of Rs. 300 towards the Industrial Exhibition to be held in Madras in connection with the next meeting of the Indian National Congress.

## OILING THE ROADS.

### A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

The whole of the North Beach Road has been experimentally treated with petroleum to lay the dust. It has most effectually laid the dust, and it is hoped that the smell of the petroleum, which is very apparent now, will disappear.

## THE TUNGABADHRA DAM.

### A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.

With regard to the Tungabadhra project, the site of the proposed dam which the Governor will visit during his tour in the Bellary district, the Government of the Nizam have agreed that a preliminary investigation be made. This Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Madras Public Works Department, is now engaged on. The Tungabadhra being the dividing line between that portion of the Madras Presidency and the Nizam's dominions it follows that the lake which will be formed by damming the river will be as much in Hyderabad as in British territory. Various questions between the two Governments have still to be settled. The Madras Government have now requested the Government of India to sanction the establishment for revenue investigation in addition to that already sanctioned for survey.

## NEW RAILWAY FOR MADRAS.

### FROM COONOOR TO OOTACAMUND.

The question of the construction of a metre gauge railway, some 12 miles long from Coonoor to Ootacamund, is before the Government of India, who are also enquiring into the practicability of Messrs. Molesworth and Co.'s scheme. Water power would be employed in the electric lighting of Coonoor and Wellington. The desirability of constructing the railway is understood to be fully recognised by the Government engineers and there is every prospect of it being taken in hand as soon as ways and means be arranged. The establishment of a Government cordite factory on its alignment adds to the reasons previously existing for the construction. The arrangement which now appears most likely is for the line to be built with Government money through the agency of the Madras Railway. The estimated cost is Rs. 19 lakhs.

## THE TILAK COMMISSION.

POONA, JUNE 1.

The Tilak Commission resumed its sitting at Auran abad to-day.

Hariram Shastri, Aurangabad College, deposed being present at the meeting of the Shastris and to signing the certificate. Witness was present at the Mandir on Friday morning, when he saw the boy Jagganath and Tai Maharaj sitting together. Tilak and others were present. The document of adoption was then read.

In cross-examination witness maintained his statement.

The case was then adjourned.

PROBABLY no contradiction on the subject, however authoritative, will silence the tongue of rumour concerning the future of the Indian Viceroyalty; but we are at any rate in a position to state definitely that no decision on the subject has yet been arrived at. Moreover, if the custom of past be followed on this occasion, the expected official announcement in the matter will not be made before July at the earliest, and possibly not until August. Furthermore a fresh element of uncertainty has been imported into the matter by the change that has come so suddenly over the political skies at Home. As long as there is any prospect of an early dissolution ahead, and the Opposition evidently seem bent on forcing one if they can, it will of course be useless to think of settling the Indian succession until the result of the election is known.

## THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

### COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

### FOUR KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

Later enquiries throw further light on the disaster which occurred near the Arthur Crawford Market on Sunday evening, and reveal also how miraculous were the escapes of some of those involved in the accident. Sitaram's Buildings, where the disaster occurred, are situated at the end of Hornby Road adjacent to the Market, and are quite an architectural feature of the neighbourhood. They extend over four blocks, and the Windsor Bar, the scene of the disaster, was situated at the apex at the end remote from the Market. The buildings stand on Improvement Trust property. Three of the blocks were occupied, the upper storeys being utilized for residential purposes. The end block, which collapsed with such fatal consequences on Sunday evening, has only just been completed. The scaffolding has not yet been taken down, and the finishing touches had yet to be put to the work of decorating the interior. It is a remarkable coincidence that yesterday morning a European firm Messrs. Heggerle, Sulzer and Co., Merchants and Commission Agents, were to have occupied the first floor of the block which collapsed. They had already placed some of their furniture including a large safe in the room immediately above the Windsor Bar, and had the calamity occurred a day later there is little doubt that they would have been involved in the disaster. The Windsor Bar was opened on the 24th of February. It was kept by Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Kavarana, and being situated in a commanding position, and some considerable distance from any other bar which caters for the military and European population generally, it did a prosperous business. An indication of this is to be found in the fact that at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, two hours before the building collapsed, the bar was crowded, upwards of 25 people being there, seated at the tables or drinking at the bar. Had the disaster occurred then the result would have been a veritable holocaust.

#### THE COLLAPSE.

At half past 9 o'clock there were from eight to ten people in the bar. Business was proceeding in the ordinary way, there was absolutely nothing to indicate that a disaster was impending. A quarter of an hour later Mr. Stewart, who is responsible for the management of the bar, came to the door in Hornby road and bade the bar keeper good night. His escape was miraculous. Hardly had he stepped on to the verandah when a roar announced the collapse of the whole block. Masonry clattered into the road from the front of the building like a falling avalanche. The floor of the first storey shut inwards like the lid of a box, and a huge mass of lime, wood work, and other debris fell with a terrible thud straight on to the heads of those in the bar, a smothered cry going up as the debris settled down and a huge cloud of dust and lime ascended to the sky. The occupants of the bar were entrapped without the slightest chance of escape. The positions in which they sat or lay when recovered proved that the roof fell without the slightest warning. The scene after the collapse was pitiable in the extreme. One poor fellow, Bombardier Lionel Haydon, of the 76th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, was seated at a table near the Hornby road door. When the roof fell he was knocked backwards. The lower part of his body and his legs were imprisoned beneath a tremendous mass of debris. His arms and his head were free, and there he lay beseeching help. His struggles were agonising to witness. From the back of the bar could be heard the voice of a native crying for succour, and there were other painful indications that under the ruins lay more than one sufferer. The task that presented itself to those who undertook the work of rescue was a formidable and by no means safe one. Bricks and stones still clattered down from the sides of the building which remained standing, and there was nothing to show that another fall of an equally disastrous nature would not occur.

#### THE WORK OF RESCUE.

But there were close at hand many who were willing to enter upon the work of rescue. Immediately after the fall a large crowd congregated, and a number of soldiers and sailors who were passing at the time lent themselves willingly to the task of extricating the sufferers. A seaman devoted himself entirely to Haydon. Stretched at full length he dug away at the debris with his hands, altogether oblivious of the fact that at any moment he too might be involved in a second collapse. A second helper fanned the suffering man, as he lay struggling in vein to free himself. In the meantime Superintendent MacDermott and a body of Police from the station close by arrived with stretchers, and they along with several others at once commenced to dig out the buried men. Mr. Higgins, an inspector of the Health Department, also arrived upon the scene, and he too fetched a number of coolies from the Municipal stables in Paltan Road. Later fourteen men from the Byculla Fire Station under Messrs. Nichols and Westen arrived with suitable implements, and very quickly there was a large body engaged upon the work of removing the debris. Behind the Windsor Bar was another room, and this strangely enough was not in any way damaged. The rescuing party then had another point of vantage from which to work. Close by the bar they found the prostrate body of a seaman. This was Edward Toulson, the third engineer of the steamer Dott, now lying in the stream, flying Norwegian flag. He was severely hurt but alive when his rescuers came upon him, and he was at once dispatched to the European General Hospital. Shortly afterwards a more painful discovery was made. Close to the inner wall of the bar, immersed in the debris, lay the bruised body of Jacob Jacobsen, the first steward of the steamship Dott. He also was first sent to the hospital, but was subsequently removed to the Morgue.

#### THE BAR-KEEPER'S ESCAPE.

Eduljee Fakirjee, a Parsee who keeps the bar, had a remarkable escape. When the building collapsed, he was serving liquor behind the bar, and by some means or other managed to crawl beneath one of the marble tables used by customers. When the work of rescue had been in progress for some time his cries were heard. It was found impossible to approach him from the front of the bar, but luckily there was a door behind the bar which afforded a means of ingress. This was broken down, and the bar keeper was quickly dragged from his perilous position. Beyond the shock and a few bruises he was uninjured, and he was sent home. Poor Haydon was, however, by no means so fortunate. It was not until one o'clock, three hours after the fall occurred, that it was found possible to extricate him, and during the whole of that time he was conscious and his sufferings were agonising in the extreme. When he was at length removed he was taken straight away to the hospital, and notwithstanding his terrible experience he is stated to be doing well. The work proceeded all night, and in the course of it Inspector Hamilton, of the Bombay Police, was struck on the head by a falling stone and rather badly hurt. About eight o'clock yesterday morning the body of Corporal Thomas Russell, of the 76th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, was found. At the time of the accident he was seated in the centre of the room and consequently his chance of escape was infinitesimal. He was smashed in an almost unrecognisable shape over the marble topped table at which he was sitting. He had been struck by a beam which doubled his head in under his chest. A Parsee, named Ruttonjee Pestonjee Ichhaporia, who had acted as barman, was also amongst the killed, and the death roll was completed by the recovery of the body of a Mahomedan hawker named Mahomed Oomer. This man seemed to have gone into the Bar to sell his wares. The event created a painful sensation in the neighbourhood as may well be imagined, and the extent to which superstition prevails amongst some sections of the community may be gauged by the attitude of the Mahomedans.

#### THE WRATH OF A PIR.

It appears that in the immediate vicinity of the Windsor Bar was the grave of a Mahomedan "Pir." For this tomb especial sanctity was claimed, and around it gather every day numbers of Mahomedan devotees. When it first became known that so close to the site a liquor bar was to be established there was an outcry amongst the Mahomedan community and a petition was submitted against it. This, however, was without avail, and in the view of those especially interested in the Pir's tomb, an act of sacrilege has been committed. The sequel is obvious. This accident is explained by the native mind as the direct act of God, the immediate outcome of the wrath of the Pir. Others connected with the building explain it in another way. They complain that for a long time past they have been beset with ill luck, and this is the culmination of their misfortunes. The scene of the accident has been visited by large crowds of people, the roadway is bestrewn with debris and the building looks as though it had been subjected to a bombardment. All that the bar contained has been completely ruined, and the owner of the bar estimates his loss at Rs. 7,000. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 8,000. As yet no cause has been assigned for the accident. Mr. M. C. Murzban, the Municipal Executive Engineer, inspected the building, and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police have also visited it. The residents of the block immediately adjoining that where the collapse occurred have evinced some anxiety, but apparently there is no danger of a similar catastrophe affecting the remaining portion of the building. The work of erecting the structure was entrusted to Mr. Mirza, of Messrs. Sitaram and Mirza, architects. The plans of the buildings were submitted to the Municipality about a year ago, and they were sanctioned by that authority.

The owner of the Windsor Bar states that about three days ago he noticed the lamp suspended from the ceiling in the Bar, shaking. He informed the landlord of the incident and asked him to see if there was anything wrong with the building. The landlord, however, assured the proprietor of the Bar that the building was sound and that there was no cause for apprehension.

On an inquiry at the St. George's Hospital, it has been ascertained that both Edward Toulson and Bombardier Haydon are progressing favourably. The former has sustained a compound comminuted fracture of the right femur above the knee joint and the latter has received a compound comminuted fracture of the internal and external melleoli.

#### THE INQUEST.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquest in the evening at the Morgue regarding the deaths of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Ichhaporia, Mahomed Oomer, Jacob Yosen, and Corporal Thomas Russell. Superintendent Nolan with Inspector Hamilton assisted in conducting the inquiry. Mr. P. S. Laul, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Kavarana, the proprietor of the Windsor Bar.

Merwanjee Pestonjee Ichhaporia, muccadum of millhands in the Bomanjee Petit Mill, said the deceased Ruttonjee was his brother. He was aged fifty four years. He was a servant in the Windsor Bar, where the occurrence took place. He lived at Dhobi Talao. The witness last saw the deceased alive two months ago. The witness received information yesterday morning at his mill by a post card. He went straight to the Morgue and identified the deceased.

Oomer Joosab, a seller of hubblebubbles, said the deceased Mahomed Oomer, was his cousin, aged twenty-seven years. The deceased was a hawker of cutlery and lived in Pool Gully, Parel Road. The witness saw him alive the previous day at 4 p.m. at a shop at the Crawford Markets. He then had his hawker's box with him. The witness had seen his body after the accident. Blood oozed from his nose and his body seemed compressed and his leg mutilated. He was a poor man with a family.

Captain Johannes Gjemre, Commander of the steam ship Dott, now lying in the stream, flying the Norwegian flag, said the deceased Jacob Jacobsen was the first steward on board the steam ship Dott. The witness saw the deceased leave the ship at 7 p.m on Sunday on leave ashore. He was then quite well. Yesterday morning two Salvation Army ladies came on board and informed him (witness) that the deceased and one of his companions from the ship had been at the Salvation Army Hall on the previous evening. They further reported that one of them was dead and the other in the hospital. The witness was directed to the Morgue where he went and saw the body of the deceased. There was a cut on the head, His head and hands were discoloured. The deceased never got drunk, but was a temperate drinker. He had a very good character and had been a year and a half on board the ship.

Bombardier Jeremiah Foley, of 60th Company, R. G. A., stationed at Colaba, said the deceased Thomas Russell, who was a Corporal in the 76th Company, R.G.A., also stationed at Colaba. The witness saw the deceased last Saturday at Colaba well as usual. Yesterday witness attended at the Morgue and identified the body of the deceased, who was in white uniform. His face was swollen and his clothing stained with blood. Witness also saw his name and number on his coat.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, in his evidence described the injuries sustained by the deceased persons. He said he had examined the body of Jacob Jacobsen and found fractures of both legs and the right arm and also fractures of the ribs penetrating the lungs. Death was due to shock from those injuries. The witness also examined the body of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Ichhaporia. There was a fracture of the breast bone and the third to the six. Death was due to suffocation. Witness also examined the body of Thomas Russell. There was a compound fracture of the skull, also of the jaw and both bones of the right leg. Death was due to shock from these injuries. The witness next examined the body of Mahomed Oomer. His right thigh was broken in two places. Death was due to suffocation. All the injuries described by the witness might have been caused by the falling of the debris of a building upon these men.

Further inquiry was adjourned to Monday next at the Esplanade Police Court.

## POLICE REPORT.

Superintendent Sanderson of A Division, in his report to the Commissioner of Police, stated:—At about 9-45 p. m. yesterday the four storeys above the Windsor Bar, situated in the southern portion of the Sittaram Building at the junction of the Paltan and Hornby Roads collapsed, the debris falling into the bar and burying the following persons, who were drinking in the bar at the time:—One European seaman, whose name is not yet known, was got out of the debris and removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he is detained; another European seaman was taken out dead and removed to the Morgue, Bombardier Haydon was got out with great difficulty, a beam having fallen across his legs. He was taken out alive and removed to the St. George's Hospital. After this the bodies of a Parsee and a Mahomedan were recovered and removed to the Morgue. Yesterday morning the body of Corporal Russell, R. A., was found, when all the debris was cleared away by about 9 a. m. Immediately after the building collapsed, Mr. Higgins of the Sanitary Department, who was in the locality at the time called out about 100 men from the Municipal Stables and commenced to remove the debris. They were followed shortly after by men from the Fire Brigade and the Engineer's Department, all of whom were engaged the whole night. A number of European soldiers also rendered timely assistance.

## ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Sunda, Captain S. Barcham, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London, which port she left on the 8th May. She brought details, consisting of 17 officers, 1 lady, 3 warrant officers, 127 non-commissioned officers and men, 38 women, and 9 children. After landing the troops at the Ballard Pier, the Sunda sailed for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo. The following are the names of the officers :—

Capt P J Marshall Seaforth Highlanders
Major A J Mackenzie 2nd Argyll and Suth Highlanders
Lieut and Mrs Breul 1st Gloucestershire Regt
2nd-Lieut H S Wolley 1st Fusiliers
2nd-Lieut W E Keates RE
Lieut J R Whites RE
Lieut R A Austruther RFA
Lieut A P F Langborne RGA
Lieut E D F Gee RGA
Capt R P Stores 1st Bedford Regt
2nd-Lieut P Huskisson Essex Regt
2nd-Lieut C W Gritshall, Lanc Fusiliers
2nd-Lieut W M Churchill 2nd Northampton Regt
2nd-Lieut B M Carroll Essex Regt
Lieut R J Viegra IMS
Lieut S Caruther RGA
Lieut R F D Bell R F A

THE whole truth about the Tibetan affair referred to in recent Home cables is that the Government of India have lately addressed strong representations to the Tibetan authorities, calling upon them to fulfil their Treaty pledges to encourage, and at any rate not to hinder, Indian trans-frontier trade with Tibet. It is, however, quite untrue, so far as the information of the Government goes, that an Indian Trade Commissioner, or indeed any other special emissary of the Government, has entered Tibet in connection with the negotiations.

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

### REPLAYED FINAL TIE.

### BUFFS v. OLD BOYS.

### ANOTHER DRAWN GAME.

THE final tie in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament between the Buffs and the Cathedral Old Boys was replayed on the Oval last evening. Another close and exciting game resulted. In the first half there was little to chose between the two teams. Early in the game the Buffs got away, but were driven back by Ward and his partner, and shortly afterwards the ball travelled to the other end and the Old Boys were engaged in a determined onslaught on their opponents' goal. Gawthorne made an attempt to take the ball through, and for a moment it looked as though he would score. However he was pulled up at the crucial moment by "sticks." Later on the game was stopped owing to an injury to one of the Buffs' halves, and half time was called shortly afterwards, neither team having registered a goal.

In the second half the Buffs again took up the running, their combination was excellent, and by really brilliant passing they got the ball into the opposing circle. Again, however, the Old Boys' defence proved too much for them. Green got away on the left wing and shot, and in saving the goalkeeper was forced to concede a penalty corner. "Sticks" against the Old Boys was frequent, and on several occasions they seemed to be carried away by excitement. Two more of the Buffs fell and stoppages occurred owing to their injuries. The game wore on, but still neither side was able to penetrate the defence which was excellent at both ends of the field. When the whistle blew for time the result was still a pointless draw, and extra time had again to be played.

In the first five minutes the Buffs combined splendidly, and once or twice they missed scoring owing to what appeared to be sheer ill luck. Three of their men were limping, but all played up gamely. The second five minutes was more even, and the ball travelled from end to end of the field. Still, however, there was no score, and when the whistle blew finally the game was still a draw. The match will be replayed to-day.

## WHY DOES THE PLAGUE NOT SPREAD TO BURMA?

### A BURMAN'S VIEWS.

It is strange, but nevertheless a fact as everyone knows, that the plague, firmly established in India for several years, although it has spread far and wide to Australia, Africa, Europe, which are thousands of miles away, has not yet seriously made its appearance in Burma, which is at the doors of one of the most infected ports, Calcutta. What can be the reason or cause of such an immunity? A Burman, signing himself "Buddhist" gives us in the vernacular newspaper "The Friend of Burma" his views on the subject and what he thinks the most fitting and practical answer to the above question.

He seems to have well understood all that the Government did in India to try and stamp out the awful calamity; he expatiates on the enormous amount of money spent; on the, in many instances, heroic devotion of Government servants and, what is astonishing for a Burman, he wonders at the cleverness of Western scientists in discovering the hitherto-thought infallible remedy of inoculation. But notwithstanding all this, the plague spread and is even now spreading all over India. He also acknowledges that the stringent rules and plague regulations enforced in the port of Rangoon against all vessels coming in from infected areas have to a certain extent done something in keeping the disease at bay. But he has another reason for the immunity from plague enjoyed in Burma up to the present time and has, moreover, found an infallible means of effectually stamping the disease out in India.

Burma is at present the Buddhist country par excellence, and though its Buddhism is mixed up with much that is alien to its spirit, it is the purest and most orthodox to be found now anywhere. And in this is to be found the very reason why the plague has not yet spread in Burma. At least this is the opinion of our Burmese friend, who takes his stand on the great movement of the revival of Buddhism in this country for the past few years. For, says he, the people at large, in towns and in villages, revere more than ever the three jewels "the Buddha, the Law and the Clergy." The virtues considered greatest in Buddhism, that is charity, purity and Bhavana, or the cultivation of self, are striven after in a quite exraordinary degree, thus accumulating a sum of good Karma that becomes stupendous in its occult power. Moreover, pious societies are springing up daily in every town and village of any importance, which impress upon the mass of the people the spiritual benefits derived from observing the Five Precepts binding upon all men. As in Christian churches, the pious Buddhists assemble together and prayers or rather Pali texts culled from the Pitakas are devoutly recited in common. Small wonder, then, that the plague could obtain no footing in such a thoroughly pious country as Burma is. Who or what could ever resist the tremendous influence of the all-powerful Karma resulting from such a sincere religious spirit?

And herein lies also, of course, the reason why the plague has taken such a hold on India Buddhism has been banished from its shores, and Hinduism, in all its impiety and hideousness, has gained again its ancient empire over the minds of the people; the crimes and sins it overlooks are numerous, the bloody sacrifices it enjoins to be preformed are revolting to the calm and peaceful soul of the devout Buddhist. The reason of the spread of the disease in India is nowhere else to be looked for; it lies in the irrestible sum of evil Karma which has been accumulating on that unhappy county for centuries past; that Karma is so to say, a national one, and has brought in its wake its retribution in the form of an ineradicable epidemic.

Now, following up the rational sequence of his reasoning "Buddhist" gives us the only means, the sole infallible remedy against the spread of the plague in India and the only way of stamping it out altogether. If Buddhistic practices and recitations of Pali texts have been effectual in keeping the epidemic from Rangoon, surely they must have the power of stopping its progress in other countries, and its progress being stopped it, of course, will die out. Then comes the practical side of the question. Our friend appeals to the hearts and piety of the wealthy Burmese to form a society for combating the spread of and effectually stamping out, the plague not only from India but also from all other countries where it has taken a foothold. The idea is so simple that it is a wonder it has not been thought of long before this, and Buddhist takes all the honour to himself. This society would make it its duty to provide abundant funds to meet all the demands its object will naturally entail. Monks of exalted piety and irreproachable life would be selected and sent to all the infected parts, there to go from city to city, and from village to village, reciting on their way appropriate Pali texts and thus creating a favourable Karma which would in course of time counteract and destroy the evil one that has brought the terrible calamity upon India. Besides this humanitaria nresult, the movement would set on foot another revival of Buddhism in benighted India, destroy the nefarious caste system and thus open a new and brilliant future for the land trodden by the Buddha's holy feet.

## MR. FELIX STERNBERG'S CONCERT.

LAST night at the Town Hall an enjoyable concert was given by Mr. Felix Sternberg, the Russian pianist, who is now well-known in this city. His playing was as artistic as ever, and was frequently applauded. His programme included the following items:—The Adagio, minuetto, and Presto con fuoco from Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, D. Scarlatti's "Pastorale," and "Capriccio" F. Chopin's Impromptu in F. Sharp, and W. Sapellaikoff's study "Danse-des elfer," concluding with Liszt's Grande Fantasie Horgroise. Miss Clara Procter and Mr. Edgar Faulkner assisted with vocal items, and their efforts were also greatly appreciated.

THE question of the commission of Mr. Mackenzie, the well-known Simla artist, to paint pictures of the Delhi Coronation Durbar has been referred Home, as His Majesty the King-Emperor has shown a special interest in the matter.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

### AMERICA CUP NOTES.

### THE GORDON-BENNETT RACE.

LONDON, MAY 15.

WITH the slight improvement in the weather and the suggestion—though as yet only the suggestion—of summer in the air, the cricket season has at last got into its stride, and we may hope that henceforth it will march steadily forward, with only the slightest of temporary checks, until September and football come again. During the opening days of this week three county matches have been decided, and none of them has produced a surprising result. Of the ability of Sussex to vanquish Worcestershire there was never a moment's doubt. Happy in having both K. S. Ranjitsinhji and Mr. C. B. Fry regularly in their ranks again the Sussex team have entered upon their campaign with a confidence borne of conscious strength, and Worcestershire has fallen an easy victim. The feature of the match was the batting of Mr. Fry in the second innings of his side. At the first attempt he failed to notch a run, and the unduly pessimistic observer might have supposed that the ill-luck which clung to the great batsman during the test matches last season was still in close attendance. But the magnificent score of 174 made by Mr. Fry on Tuesday absolutely dispels any such notion. He displayed all his old skill, and his forceful play in front of the wicket was as fine and effective as ever. With eight wickets down in the Sussex second innings for 345 Ranjitsinhji wisely decided to declare, and thus give Worcestershire the whole of the closing day to score the 380 runs necessary to win the match. Several of the Worcestershire batsmen—notably, Mr. H. K. Foster (84) and Wheldon (52)—made a gallant attempt to avert defeat, but Bland's fast bowling proved so destructive that the whole side were out for 216, and Sussex thus gained their first victory by 163 runs. Worcestershire will have to try again. Lancashire have begun the season in excellent style by inflicting defeat upon Leicestershire. Time was when this would not have called forth much surprise and comment, but Leicestershire has been steadily strengthening its forces for several seasons past and this year there seems every prospect that the team will occupy a higher position than ever before. The completion of a first innings left Lancashire with a lead of 40 runs, and this advantage was still further increased when Mr. MacLaren, after being missed twice (fatal blunders!) scored 91 out of 153 and placed his side in an absolutely safe position. In their second innings Leicestershire collapsed badly and were beaten by 108 runs. For Leicestershire Mr. W. W. Odell bowled most successfully. He sends down a fairly fast ball, and seems destined to take a high rank among amateur bowlers. The Lancashire attack was safe in the hands of Barnes and Webb. They received useful assistance, however, from the new bowler, Littlewood, who took the last three Leicestershire wickets, for 4 runs.

Notwithstanding the loss of Shrewsbury's services Notts had little difficulty in vanquishing Derbyshire. Last season the Peak county made a most welcome recovery from a depression which had borne them down for several years. But though they may well expect to gain a few successes against counties lower down in the list, they can scarcely hope to compete with a team like Notts and not suffer defeat. Notts won on Wednesday by six wickets in a low scoring match—neither side obtaining a total of 150 runs. J. Gunn is proving himself a splendid all-round cricketer, but it is to be hoped that he will not allow his bowling to suffer by a too careful attention to the art of batting. It is as a bowler that he will be most valuable to Notts, even though Wass continues to maintain the splendid form with the ball displayed by him against Derbyshire. As Wednesday's play on the nursery ground at Lord's was in the nature of a practice game between the M.C.C. and Yorkshire, Lord Hawke gave Rhodes an opportunity of exhibiting his skill with the bat. It is rather derogatory to Rhodes to say that if he had not been a great bowler he would have been a first-class batsman. As a matter of fact he is both, but his services to Yorkshire as a capturer of wickets are so extremely valuable that he wisely represses his batting propensities and pays most attention to the science of attack. At Lord's, however, he once again proved his worth as a batsman, and his score of 98 not out against such bowlers as Braund, Trott, J. T. Hearne, and Thompson is convincing evidence of his skill. Braund again made his mark upon the champions. He scored 35 and got three wickets pretty cheaply. Obviously Yorkshire will have something to fear when they meet Somerset next week. The most important and interesting match in to-day's programme is that at Leyton between Essex and Yorkshire. The champions a few years ago were several times beaten by the East Londoners, but latterly the Yorkshiremen have carried all before them. Essex are without Mr. A. P. Lucas, Mr. F. L. Fane, and Carpenter, and the batting must necessarily suffer by their absence, but Captain A. J. Turner will play and will continue to help Essex until he leaves for West Africa a few weeks hence. Mead and Young will no doubt share the brunt of the Essex attack. Last year both bowlers fell away, Mead's wicket costing 18 runs apiece and Young's 23 runs each. With the pitch still rather soft they should be able to improve upon these averages against Yorkshire. Other county matches in the list are Worcestershire v. Surrey, Gloucestershire v. Notts, and Lancashire v. Warwickshire. Surrey's prospects are none too bright, but the other matches may be productive of surprises. A rather silly rumour has been current in a certain western suburb lately that the M.C.C. were negotiating for a new ground in the neighbourhood of Ealing and Acton in consequence of the desire of the Great Central Railway to acquire the land upon which Lord's is situated. I have the authority of Mr. F. E. Lacey, the secretary of the M.C.C., for stating that the story is ludicrously untrue.

Messrs. Findlay (Oxford) and Dowson (Cambridge), the respective cricket captains, have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the trial matches so far. Taken all round, the play was sound enough both in the Parks and at Fenner's. The batting was less prolific than of recent years, certainly, but bowlers' wickets obtained in the Seniors' and Freshmen's matches alike. Nothing exceptional was done in the Oxford Senior's match except by H. Bomford (Balliol), who kept wicket in splendid form. By the way, not for many a long year have there been so many really capable wicket-keepers available at Oxford before. The Freshmen's match was notable for the batting performances of Messrs. Worsley (Malvern) and Sheringham (Winchester), and the really fine bowling of Messrs. Winterbotham (Cheltenham), C. J. Borroughs (Marlborough), and G. A. Sandeman (Eton). All of these will get extended trial, nor would it be surprising to find three or four of them attaining highest honours. Others who may yet come off are Messrs. Lyle (Fettes), Sandover (Clifton), Langdale (Tonbridge), Norris (Charterhouse), and Henley (Forest School). Many of the Seniors, too, have yet to show their true form. The conditions were so bad that no real test of merit was afforded in either match. The same applies to the preliminary Cambridge matches, where bowlers' wickets obtained throughout. For the Seniors the brothers Mann and Messrs. Lambert, McDonell, Philips, and Rudd shaped best with the bat. Of the bowlers Messrs. McDonell (the Surrey amateur), Howard-Smith (the C.U.A.C. president), and McCorkuodale (the old Harrovian) all did well. The six wickets for 51 runs of McDonell was a very fine performance. Especial mention must also be made of the wicket-keeping of J. W. Marsh (Jesus), whose merits did not escape the attention of Mr. Dowson. Batting in the Freshmen's match was unusually mediocre, partly on account of the wicket and partly on account of the above average bowling. In this department Messrs. P. R. May (Private) and R. P. Keigwin (Clifton) gave a capital display. The only batsmen to distinguish themselves were Messrs. Hirsch (Shrewsbury), Page (Malvern), and Eyre (Harrow). In this case also many of whom much was expected, notably F. J. Hopley (Harrow), failed to come off. Altogether however, the outlook is fairly rosy at both Universities. There are plenty of good batsmen available, hence it is hoped most of the bowlers above-mentioned will continue to show good form. The fielding generally this year was quite good.

That an English sailmaker should now provide full suits of canvas, not only for the intended Cup defender Reliance, but also for Columbia and Constitution, is an item of news which has not been received in America with unmingled pleasure. For that large part of the public which so often feels resentment against a newspaper for publishing an unwelcome announcement, no matter how true, the information has been sugared by adding that the Ratsey sails will not be used unless it be found that those supplied by the Herreshoff lofts are not equally desirable. It is also explained that Ratsey, although an Englishman, has a branch sail-factory at City Island, in Greater New York, and that his employees, who will make the sails at City Island are all Americans. Of course, except for the touchiness on this point, it does not matter a rap where the new sails are made, but one is inclined to think that the force at City Islands is not large enough to make a full outfit for each boat on a hurry call, and that for such important sails as these Mr. Ratsey would desire his own personal supervision; so that it would not be surprising to find that the sails were shipped to City Island after being made in England. The matter is only worthy of mention on account of the smile it contains and because it is on all hands admitted to be a very complete compliment that the three most important yachts of America—each one built expressly for the defence of the America Cup—should come to the art of England for the wings to bring them victory. It seems a sportsmanlike thing to do. It seems to say: "We are not so dead set on the question of nationality that we decline to do the best for our boats; and the owners or managers who have given these orders previously received a good lead from Sir Thomas Lipton, who for all his challengers has bought his blocks in America. If blocks can be said to be a part of the challenging vessel, as a necessary part of her rigging, a captious critic might claim that Sir Thomas thus broke a condition of the last deed of gifts, which says that the yacht shall be "constructed in the country to which the challenging club belongs," but it is certain that none of the gentlemen connected with the sport cares where the etceteras outside the hull are produced. Besides, it is not at all certain that the boat which is finally selected to defend the Cup will carry Ratsey's canvas. As an offshoot of the preliminary contests in American waters this summer, this testing of the abilities of the different sailmakers, retaining as it will the international character of the competition, will greatly add to the interest of the home trials. For one thing constitution will get what her friends have always said she needed, and may, with Ratsey's aid, prove a practically new boat with large surprises on gift. But although a Ratsey main sail has been the most favoured canvas in the New York Yacht Club for a number of years, it has not always suited the American boats for which it was ordered. The schooner Quisetta, of the 70-foot waterline class, did very poorly after she got her new English suit, and her designer, Mr. Gardner, explained to me that her slump was due to the extreme flatness of the Ratsey mainsail. The same was said of the schooner Amorita of the same class; and it is far from true that the most admired canvas always gets the best speed out of a boat.

Towards the close of last week Mr. Percival Spencer, the well-known aeronaut, returned home after a week's tour in the neighbourhood of the Gordon Bennett Cup race course. He has been perfecting the arrangements for the ascents of the Autocar balloon which is to float, as an aerial observatory, some hundreds of feet over the heads of the onlookers on the day of the race. Mr. Spencer, said that during his tour he was everywhere received with the utmost courtesy. Truly, the Irish character readily lends itself to the advancement of anything in the way of sport, and the people we came in contact with seemed to jump to the occasion. Exceptional cases were only those who were too palpably on the make, one man asking £6 a night for accommodation near the course at the time of the race. I motored over the course, travelling outwards via Naas, Newbridge, the Curragh, Kilcullen, and the Moat of Ardscal to Athy; thence on to Carlow and back a different way. The roads are in excellent condition, but I should like to have seen them somewhat wider. Asked as to the ballooning facilities, Mr Spencer said: "The place where we shall make our ascent is at the starting point—Ballyshannon House. Unfortunately there is no gas there for inflating purposes, and it is our intention to erect a miniature gasworks in the vicinity. I have secured the offer of several tons of steel turnings from the Great Southern and Western's works at Inchicore, and a quantity of sulphuric acid from the chemical works at Drumcondra. From the balloon we shall thus command an extensive view of the course and be in a position to warn spectators a foot of the approach of the cars. This will be done by a method of signalling we have arranged. There are other points where smaller balloons may be floated—namely, at the Curragh and Athy, where there is already a sufficiency of common coal gas for our purpose. We have also secured the option of gas at Carlo, but cannot say yet whether we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity."

The decision of the Central Executive of the Life-saving Society to allocate the King's cup to international races instead of to a contest of purely life saving methods has provoked a good deal of criticism in various districts. The members of the Manchester and District branch forwarded to headquarters a strongly worded protest, and the reply that an intimation had been received with the gift that a race or races would be approved has not altogether satisfied the objectors. The life-saving enthusiast rather looks down upon ordinary swimming except where it is required for the Society's methods, and water polo as a sport that should only be indulged in after the player has perfected himself in life-saving. The cup was given to the Society as an acknowledgment of the good work they were doing and the argument is put forward that it should be attached to that class of work. The promotion of races, it is contended, is the business of the Amateur Swimming Association. The subject was again debated at length at Thursday's meeting of the District Executive in Manchester, as were also the proposed conditions of the ladies' national life-saving competition. The latter is to be decided by time test—that is, the teams will not meet each other, but simply go through the performance in their own bath in the presence of duly appointed officials, whose report will be sealed and forwarded to the London office to be opened at the end of the season, when the team found to be the most speedy will be declared the winners. The object is to do away with long, wearisome, and expensive journeys, which, it is felt lady swimmers should not be asked to undergo. For this season, at all events, that methods of conducting it will prevail. Here again, a difference of opinion prevailed, the feeling of the meeting being that the competition outght to be conducted on the same lines as the national life-saving competition for males. The representatives of the police teams again protested against the introduction of speed tests in the local competition, suggesting that such tests tended to discourage men who had learned to swim late in life, and where, as in this district, there are a good many police teams there appears to be good ground for the complaint. The question of a representative competition for police teams is worth consideration. It was mentioned that some fifty men of the Manchester force had qualified for the Baths Committee's ticket allowing free admission to all baths for those who held the National Society's certificate and medallion.

A POWERFUL committee has been formed to run the Simla Horse and Dog Show on the 6th June. The horses include classes for chargers, ladies' hacks over and under 14 hands, country-bred and Arab ponies, 14-2 and under, all horses over 14-2, polo ponies played at Simla during the season, English, Australian, and Cape ponies 14-2 and under. The dog classes include six classes for terriers, dogs and bitches being judged separately; dachshunds, poodles, retrievers and others having classes of their own. There will be jumping competitions for ponies and horses. The Viceroy's Cup goes to the best horse, and the Committee's Cup to the best pony in the show. Lord Suffolk is acting as Honorary Secretary.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### PUNJAB RAPE-SEED.

THE Final Report on the Rape-seed Crop of the Punjab for the year 1902-03 reads:—Season.—The nature of the season has already been described in the report on the wheat crop. The late autumn rains were favourable for sowings, but the failure of the winter rains caused widespread injury. In the case of wheat, the situation was redeemed by the good rain which fell from March 10th, onwards. But this rain was too late to benefit rape-seed to any considerable extent, as this crop ripens much earlier than wheat.

Tela did great harm in Ludhiana, Jhelum, Tarn, Taran and Ajnala Tahasils of Amritsar, and in Ferozepore.

Area.—The area sown was very extensive and was, as finally ascertained, 944,900 acres against 665,800 in the previous year. This is an increase of 279,100 acres or 41·9 per cent. These figures do not, however, approach those of 1900-01—1,488,900 acres.

Comparison with the previous quinquennial and decennial periods is misleading, as fewer districts were included in former years' reports.

The large sowings are also partly due to the increasing importance of rape as an export staple.

Yield.—The yield is estimated at 94,368 tons against 64,361 tons in the past year, and 248,022 tons in 1900—01. Hoshiarpur is the only district which reports an average crop. The other districts report outturns as follows:—

12 annas to 16 annas:—Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, Kangra, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, and the Chenab Colony.

8 annas to 12 annas:—Rohtak, Karnal, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Mooltan.

4 annas to 8 annas:—Lahore, Amritsar, Gujerat and Jhelum,

3 annas:—Ferozepore.

As a whole, the crop may be estimated at an 8 or 10 anna crop on the area sown.

Only 15,413 tons or 419,587 maunds have been exported as compared with 5,584,178 maunds in the year 1901 The crop of 1900-01 was, however, an abnormal one.

Prices.—The wholesale price in Ferozepore has been fairly steady throughout the year. It has varied from Rs 3-14-6 per maund to Rs 4-5-3 per maund. It fell to Rs 3 13 0 in the month of March and then to Rs. 3 1 0 in April when the new crop came into the market.

### PUNJAB WHEAT.

The final report on the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1902-03 is as follows:—The season.—The monsoon rains of 1902 continued late into September; the last General rainfall occurred on the 17th and 22nd of that month; when all the Punjab except the districts of the Mooltan Division received copious rain. Light, but fairly general, showers continued up to the third week in October.

These conditions were favourable for early sowings on irrigated lands, and a considerable area was sown with wheat.

In the Mooltan Division the water in the rivers was low, the canals ceased to flow early, and the rainfall was insufficient. Consequently sowings contracted considerably.

The feature of the year was the entire absence of rain in December and the practical absence of rain until the fourth week of January. This rendered late sowings on dry lands impossible, and caused much injury to crops on dry lands.

In the submontane and central districts good rain fell in the 4th week of January, which considerably improved the prospects in those districts. Only a few showers, however, fell in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts.

February was practically rainless, except in the districts of Simla and Kangra, and a very anxious period ensued, which only terminated with the advent of copious, frequent and general rain in March. There was a fall of over two inches in fifteen districts, and seven districts received about an inch. The districts of Delhi, Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, however, fared very badly, none of them receiving as much as 1·3 of an inch.

Good showers continued well into April. In an ordinary years the April rains would have caused much damage to the corp, but this year it was beneficial as the crop was very backward.

To sum up, the conditions were favourable at the beginning and end of the season, but the prolonged drought in the middle of the season caused considerable injury to the crops on dry lands.

Area.—The area under wheat as actually ascertained is 7,111,700 acres as against 7,227,100 acres in the previous year. This area, however, exceeds the average acreage of the past quinquennial and decennial periods by 8·8 per cent. and 8·3 per cent. The decrease as against last year has been in the irrigated area. The unirrigated crop shows an increase in area, due to favourable conditions at sowing time.

The large decrease in the figures of the Gujranwala and Jhang Districts is due to the area of the Chenab Colony (which was included in the figures of those districts in the previous year), having been shown separately. There was a decrease in several other districts on account of the failure of the December rains which made late sowings impossible.

Yield.—The districts of Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Mianwali have fared very badly throughout. The rivers ran very low, and in many cases the canals ceased to run at sowing time. To this was superadded the failure of the winter rains.

In the districts of Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, a large proportions of the unirrigated crops have failed to mature, and the outturn will be poor.

Elsewhere, on irrigated lands, the crop may be considered to be normal, and on unirrigated land just a little below normal. The rain in March and April, where it fell, was very beneficial to the grain.

The total outturn is estimated at 2,389,897 tons as against 1,846,332 tons in the previous year, which is an increase of 29·4 per cent.

The real increase is, however, not as much as this, for the outturn, this year, has been calculated by the revised rates of produce which were recently submitted to the Government of India as our standard yield rates. These rates are somewhat higher than the rates of yield applied in previous years. But, after allowing for this, there would still remain an increase in the outturn.

No appreciable damage was caused by hail or disease.

Prices.—Prices, both at Amritsar and Ferozepore, have been very steady, at about 16 seers, throughout the year. In Ferozepore the rate rose to 13 seers in the months of February and March and fell to 18 seers in April.

Exports.—It will appear from the export return that the wheat trade has been very satisfactory in the last year. Five hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and thirty-three tons were exported in the year ending 31st December 1902, as compared with 550,703 tons in 1901. These figures are the largest since 1898.

### WINTER OILSEEDS.

The final general memorandum on the winter oilseeds crop of the season 1902-3, reads:—

A very large area was sown with oilseeds in Northern India, and about 300,000 acres have been added for the Punjab and the North-West Frontier since the second memorandum was issued on the 6th March. As the result of the widespread injury caused to the rapeseed crop of the Punjab by the failure of the winter rains the yield is estimated at one-half or five-eight of the normal; but, owing to the larger acreage, the outturn is greater than that of last year by 47 per cent. In the United Provinces the area has increased by over 54 per cent. for linseed and 18 per cent. for rape, and a very favourable season gives an outturn surpassing that of last year by nearly 92 per cent. for the former and 35 per cent. for the latter. The yield of linseed also shows an improvement of 45 per cent. in Bengal and 29 per cent. in the Central Provinces; but the important rapeseed crop of Bengal has suffered from unfavourable weather and the outturn has fallen by nearly 9 per cent. The cultivation of linseed has contracted greatly in recent years in Berar and Bombay but the yield was good in latter province. Rape on the other hand was grown in Bombay, under fairly favourable conditions, on an area double that of the preceding year and equal to the ten years' average; but in Sind the area and yield were contracted by low inundation. Linseed in Hyderabad yielded nearly double the average. The general results are an improvement in the outturn of 54 per cent. for linseed but, owing to the reduced production of Bengal, of less than 4 per cent for rape.

The prices of both linseed and rapeseed have fallen greatly and approach the low levels of 1899. The figures below are the quotations about the middle of May and at the same period in the four preceding years:

Linseed.

| | Calcutta (per maund) | | | Bombay (per cwt) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. | a. | p. | R. | a. | p. |
| 1899 | 4 | 8 | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| 1900 | 7 | 2 | .. | 10 | 2 | — |
| 1901 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 15 | — |
| 1902 | 7 | 4 | — | 10 | 4 | .. |
| 1903 | 5 | — | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 |

Rapeseed.

| | Bombay (per cwt.) | | | Karachi (per candy.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| 1899 | 5 | 12 | — | 41 | 8 | ... |
| 1900 | 8 | 2 | — | 43 | 8 | ... |
| 1901 | 7 | 9 | .. | 37 | — | ... |
| 1902 | 7 | .. | .. | 35 | 8 | .. |
| 1903 | 5 | 15 | ... | 32 | — | — |

The quantity exported to foreign counteries during each of the last five years has been (in ton):

| | Linseed. | Rappeseed. |
|---|---|---|
| 1898-99 | 441,342 | 229,439 |
| 1899-1900 | 361,655 | 170,449 |
| 1900-01 | 253,009 | 86,369 |
| 1901-02 | 366,393 | 316,215 |
| 1902-03 | 316,409 | 196,316 |

The provincial reports are summarised below:—In the Punjab the late continuence of the monsoon was favourable for sowings, but the failure of the winter rains caused widespread injury, and though good rain fell from March 10th onwards, this was too late to benefit rapeseed to any considerable extent. Insects also did great harm in Ludhiana, Jhelum, parts of Amritsar, and Ferozpur. The area sown was very extensive and was, as finally ascertained, 944,900 acres against 665,800 acres in the previous year. This is an increase of 279,100 acres or 52 per cent. These figures do not, however, approach the 1088,900 acres of 1900-01 which was an abnormal year both as to area and yield. Comparison with the previous quinquennial and decennial periods is misleading, as fewer districts were included in former years, reports. The large sowings are also partly due to the increasing importance of rapeseed as an export staple. The yield is estimated at 94,368 tons against 64,361 tons in the past year, and 248,022 tons in 1901-01. Hoshiarpur is the only district which reports an average crop. As a whole, the crop may be estimated at from one-half to five-eighths of the normal on the area sown.

In the North-West Frontier Province the season has on the whole been favourable for the rapeseed crop. The final statement of the area is 110,900 acres as against 73,700 acres last year. The main increase is in the Hazara and Dera Ismael Khan districts, where rainfall and irrigation were good. The yield which in Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismael Khan is below the average, is estimated for the province at 13,151 tons as against 8,723 tons in the previous year. Considerable injury has been done the crop in Hazara and Kohat by the recent heavy rains which have blackened the stalk and damaged the seed.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the autumn rains were seasonable and there was sufficient moisture in the ground when the linseed and rapeseed crops were sown. November and December were entirely rainless and were followed by severe frost. The first winter rains fell in the last week of January and generally benefited the crops. After that there was practically no rain. A much larger area than in last year was placed under both crops. The total area under linseed sown unmixed amounts this year to 576,633 acres, compared with 373,093 acres last year, knowing an increase of 203,531 acres or 54 per cent. which occurred chiefly in Bundelkhand and the districts of Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Gonda, and Bahraich. The area under rapeseed also rose from 120,436 acres to 141,884 acres. Half of this increase of 21,448 acres occurred in Bahraich and the rest in Gorakhpur, Basti, Kheri, and Gonda. As is the case of wheat the dry season has been very favourable to the oilseed crops. In some districts in the west where the area under these corps is small slight damage has been reported from the frost of January and later on from hot west winds. Consequently in the western divisions as in Allahabad, the linseed and rapeseed crops are estimated at 90 and 95 per cent. of the mormal; but in the two eastern divisions of Benares and Gorakhpur and in Oudh where these crops are largely grown a full normal yield has been obtained. The estimated outturn of pure linseed amounts to 1455,466 tons as compared with 75,876 tons estimated last year! and of pure rapeseed to 49,922 tons against 36,841 tons last year; the increase being respectively 91 and 35 per cent. The mixed crop of both linseed and rapeseed is gathered is in very small quantities over a wide area for home consumption and the yield cannot be accurately estimated.

In Bengal the monsoon rains were generally plentiful, but terminated abruptly in September. In that month there was good rain in Behar, and Chota Nagpur, in Northern Bengal the fall was greatly in excess of the normal, while elsewhere it was on the wholeslightly in defect. October was unusually dry, and the following two months were marked by an almost total absence of rain. The drought continued, through January in Bihar and East Bengal while outside that area there were seasonable showers in all the chief oilseeds-growing districts except Murshidabad. There was general but scanty rain almost all over the province during February which slightly benefited these crops. There was however very little rain during the next two months except, in a few districts of East Bengal and on the whole, the season has not been favourable to the oilseed crops. The area sown with linseed is 864,300 acres and that with rape and mustard 1,907,800 acres against an estimated normal area of 853,700 acres and 2,039,900 acres respectively. The decrease in the case of rape and mustard is due to the drought at the later part of the sowing season. Taking the average outturn for the province at 85 per cent of a normal crop, the yield is estimated at 160,000 tons for linseed and 3,40,000 tons for rape and mustard, against 110,600 and 372,990 tons last year, on the basis of an assumed normal yield of six maunds to the acre for linseed, rape, and mustard.

In Assam, the partial loss of the rice crop caused by floods induced people to sow mustard more largely than usual. Hence there was a considerable increase in the area placed under the corp, But for want of rain during the season of growth and other unfavourable causes, the character of the crop was much below the average in many districts. The increased area sown made up for the poor outturn of the crop, and in the province as a whole the gross yield of mustard was very nearly equal to that of last year and the average of the preceding ten years.

In the Central Provinces, the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh countries are the principal linseed-growing tracts, and it is in these tracts that the conditions have been most unfavourable. The early cessation of the monsoon rainfall contracted sowings: germination was defective for want of moisture, and the crop which came up suffer from the continued drought. In the northern districts where conditions were not unfavourable at sowing time some damage was caused by frost and insects. The area of 495,000 acres now returned is almost the same as that estimated in the second forecast. It is 19 per cent smaller than that of last year, and only about half the average of the preceding ten years. The reports of the yield are variable and for the provinces as a whole, the outturn works out to 90 per cent of a normal crop, which gives a yield of 42,271 tons. This is higher than the previous years outturn and the quinquennial average by 29 and 22 per cent respectively, but falls short of the average yield of preceding ten years by 23 per cent.

In Bombay according to the latest report the total area sown with linseed comes to about 170,000 acres (107,000 acres in the Deccan), being 24 per cent below last year's area and 40 per cent under the average. The crop suffered from rust and disease in places and is estimated to yield 13,100 tons, nearly three times that of last year but only a little more than half the average. In the Deccan and Karnatak there was a decline in the area attributed to extended cultivation under kharif crops as a result of the unfavourable rabi seasons of recent years, and the crop was affected by rust and disease in places owing to excessive rain, and also from want of sufficient moisture. In Gujarat the crop has been fairly good. The area under rapeseed is returned at 158,600 acres 55,300 in Gujerat and 103,00 in Sind), which is 21 per cent in excess of last year's area but 8 per cent below the average. The yield is estimated at 18,500 tons (8,000 is Gujarat and 10,500 in Sind). 34 per cent in excess of last year's crop, but 27 per cent, under the average. In Gujarat the crop suffered slightly from frost in Baroda? elsewhere it was fair. In Sind there was a decrease in area owing to low inundation; and the crop is reported to have been fair.

In Berar the area reported under linseed is 120,753 acres, being 64,985 acres or 35 per cent below the area of the previous year. Compared with the quinquennial and decennial averages the total area sown falls short by 28,361 and 172,113 acres, or 19 and 59 per cent, respectively. The decrease in the area sown may be attributed to the repeated failure in of the late rains during recent years, which induced cultivators to allot more land under monsoon (kharif) crops. The rainfall in 1902 was 8·13 inches less than that of 1901, but compared favourably with the quinquennial average. There were good showers in November and December which improved the outturn in all districts. The total outturn of the crop is estimated at 7,289 tons against 9606 tons of the proceeding year and 5974 and 30,723 tons of the quinquennial and decennial periods. There was an increase in all districts except Ellichpur and Wun but the large decrease in the former district (60 per cent compared with 1901-02) is the cause of the shrinkage in the figures for the whole province.

In the Nizam's Territory the area under linseed was slightly smaller than last year, but a little larger than the average of the preceding five years; that under rape and mustard, a little larger than last year, and about the double of the average of the preceding five years. The yield shows a better result, being about the double of quinquennial average in both cases.

THERE were 942,822 children born in England and Wales during last year, and in the same period 537,080 people died, the net gain in the population being 405,742. This is according to the Registrar-General's return, which was issued the other day. Of the little children who came into the world 480,619 were boys and 462,203 were girls—a singular proportion considering that women are so much in excess, of men in the general population. In London the births were almost double the number of deaths, the figures being 132,810 and 79,271.

## THE ARREST OF COLONEL YATE.

### A RUSSIAN VIEW.

IN discussing this incident the "Novoe Vremya" more suo, construes it into an argument in support of the Amir's claim to independence, with the establishment of a Russian Embassy in Kabul as a consequence. It says:—

"Accounts have appeared in the English papers of the arrest of Colonel Yate by the Afghan authorities across the Indian frontier. Nothing further was heard for a time of this officer's fate, and it is only a few days ago that a Simla telegram informed the public of his release by the Amir's orders.

"At first sight this incident appears to be very unimportant, but in reality it is just the reverse, because the circumstances preceding it—though carefully kept in the background by the British Press—bring into bold relief the exceedingly interesting character of the present relationship between England and Afghanistan.

"It is necessary to observe that Colonel Yate is especially well known to the Afghan Government. In 1885, he took part in the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission, and distinguished himself in the fight on the Khushk. It was he, who in the character of staff officer to the British Commissioner, General Lumsden, conducted the negotiations with the Russian representative. He also in company with three British officers really led the Afghans during the fights on the Khushk, and afterwards during their retreat when beaten back by the Russians. Since then he has made several journeys into Afghanistan and is, in short, considered a specialist in all that pertains to that country.

"It is evident from the above that the Afghan authorities when arresting Colonel Yate fully understood that he was an officer of special importance, and when the Viceroy of India—Lord Curzon—made the necessary representation to the Amir it was expected that his immediate release and a humble apology would follow, as a matter of course. It appears, however, that the Afghans do not at present stand in any particular awe of the British. The answer to the Viceroy's despatch to Kabul was that the Amir was out on a shooting expedition, and that he could not be communicated with, and when Lord Curzon demanded the immediate release of the prisoner from the Government of Kandahar, this official replied that nothing could be done without orders from the Amir.

"It was only after negotiations on the subject had lasted a full fortnight that the Amir—his shooting expedition being over—gave the final order for Colonel Yate's release. The attitude taken up by Afghan Government shows plainly that the present Amir—like his father Abdur Rahman—declines to consider himself a vassal of England. The British Government, however, have always denied his claim to absolute independence, basing their view on the fact that he receives an annual British subsidy in cash. Whenever this question was raised, during the time of Abdur Rahman Khan, he invariably maintained that he was an independent sovereign; and to a letter addressed to him by the Indian Viceroy, in which he was reproached for forgetting the services rendered him by the British Government, Abdur Rahman oncee replied:—'I have not been placed on the throne by the Queen of England, and do not owe my sovereignty to her. It is true she is good enough to give me fifteen lakhs yearly, but she also paid the same sum to my predecessor Shere Ali Khan. The Queen rendered me no other services on the contrary she is under obligation to me for having released her troops when they were locked up in Kabul and Kandahar.

The late Amir's views on the subsidy were certainly original—he always looked upon it in the light of a tribute—which England had in some way bound herself to him, Nevertheless when British Engineers without his permission crossed the Afghan frontier to carry out a railway survey, Abdur Rahman was afraid to arrest them, and thought it best to limit himself to representation to the Viceroy.

It is evident, however, from the incident of Colonel Yate's arrest that Habibullah Khan is by no means prepared to follow in his father's footsteps. What he claims is complete independence, and that such a claim is worthy of Russian support and sympathy goes without saying. The time is coming when Russia will have her own representative in Kabul, and when Afghanistan will be open to all Russian subjects, It is only necessary to establish an immediate connection between the Amir's Court and our representative in Turkistan to effect this desirable end."—"Pioneer."

* The "Novoe Vremya" apparently confuses Colonel Yate, Commandant of the Baluchis, with his brother, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan—but this is a detail.—"Pioneer".

## THE MALDIVIAN SULTAN BACK IN COLOMBO.

IT is now over eight weeks since it was reported that the Regent at Male, the capital of the Maldives, had been deposed during the absence in Egypt of the Sultan, who had been reigning for many years and the throne occupied by Sultan Samsodeen, who, it is said, claims to be the rightful heir to the throne. The original Sultan, after his nuptial celebrations in Egypt arrived at Colombo quite recently, receiving an official reception on landing; and, as is already known, he started in the steamer Ileafaee for his capital in the wake of H. M. S. Highflyer, which had the Lieutenant-Governor on board. It was believed that the Sultan was going to re-establish his claim to the throne and turn the usurper out; but the visit proved futile, and the Sultan is once more back in Colombo. The Highflyer left Colombo for the Maldives on Thursday, the 14th instant, and was followed by the Ileafaee at noon the following day, but they did not see each other, and the warship returned to Colombo on Wednesday night, the 20th instant while the Ileafaee only returned on Saturday evening last. She dropped anchor shortly after 5 p.m., and the Sultan and staff and the Sultan's father-in-law, Abdool Bey Khami, landed late in the evening, and are now in residence at Noorani Villa, the residence of Mr. T. A. J. Noorbhai, at Colpetty.

#### DELAYED ON THE VOYAGE.

When a representative of this paper called on the Sultan this morning, his Highness was not feeling well enough to leave his room, but he deputed his Minister, Farna Tilakfan, to see our representative; and conversation was carried on through interpretation, the Minister speaking only Maldivian. He mentioned that the passage from Colombo to Male was a very rough and uncomfortable one owing to the monsoon, and the steamer took five days to cover the distance. By the time she reached Male the Highflyer, with the Lieutenant-Governor on board, had started back for Colombo. The Highflyer was sighted by the steamer about a hundred miles off Male on Tuesday evening the 18th, but did not signal to her, and, slowing down, she entered Male harbour at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Great disappointment, howver, awaited the Sultan, for it was believed that with the visit of the Highflyer everything would have been arranged satisfactorily, and that when the Ileafaee arrived at Male the Sultan would have regained his throne. The Minister proceeded to explain that it was with this impression that the Sultan left Colombo immediately after the Highflyer. Unfortunately they were delayed two days on the voyage, and when they reached Male there was no one to receive them. Whenever the Sultan had returned to his capital previously after absence there was always an official reception. Ministers and other high personages coming out to meet him; but on this occasion there were none, and only some islanders came alongside the steamer in a boat.

#### A MESSAGE FROM THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

Asked as to whether any message had been left from the Highflyer the reply was that a letter had been left by the Lieut-Governor for the Sultan, and it was brought on board by one of the islanders. On reading it the Sultan appeared to be greatly affected, and soon after enquired for his brother the Regent. The Sultan was then informed that his brother was detained and guarded in a house and could not see him: and later in the day a letter was received from the Regent saying that he was in confinement and was not allowed to go out. There being nothing further to do, the Sultan decided to return to Colombo, and the vessel accordingly left at 5 p.m. the same day on the return journey. During further conversation our representative elicited the information that the Sultan's Maldivian wife was in the place, in which there was also considerable personal property of the Sultan. Being a member of the Royal Family the Sultan, whether he was on the throne or not, would be assured an income from the State, the revenue from several atolls being set aside for the purpose. The speaker could not tell just now what the Sultan proposed doing as everything would depend on what ac ion the Ceylone Government proposed to take.—"Times of Ceylon" (May 25).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## THE RE-INCARNATION OF A POLICE OFFICER.

MANY persons in Burma will doubtless remember the terrible death near Waw village, on the Pegu Canal, of the famous shikari, Mr. A. H. Tucker, District Superintendent of Police, Pegu, on August 29, 1894. He was literally hacked to pieces by about twenty Burmese dacoits. The affair excited a great sensation all over the country for some time, but gradually was forgotten. The memory of the unfortunate officer would probably not have been revived here but for a conversation the writer had with a Burman on the subject of "win-zas" a superstition about the re-incarnation of the dead. A win-za is a person who from the tenderest period of his life remembers perfectly well all the circumstances of his last existence, the persons who surrounded him and all the occurences that brightened or saddened a life extinct and gone. A win-za may be re-born in his own house, on in some other house of his native village, or perhaps hundreds of miles away. He is living, so to say, a double life; while he is accumulating and storing up in his mind new facts and experiences, he always sees clearly all those of a past life when his spirit animated a body now gone to dust. And he is fond of talking of those past things, of things which perhaps had no other witness but the very person to whom they are recalled. The Burmese have great faith in win-zas and readily believe all that they assert, because, say they, all that they assert can in some way or other be proved to be true, either by consulting elderly people who were contemporaries of the win-za, or written documents, if any, bearing on the subject of conversation or dispute. Unexpected evidence may thus be not infrequently procured in a civil or criminal case.

There lives in the Pegu district, a Burmese boy of between six and seven years of age who, according to the Burmese, is without doubt the re-incarnation of poor Tucker; in a word, the D.S.P. has become a win-za, and an English spirit or soul is now animating the body of a young Burman, who of course, remembers all that he was in his previous existence; the experience of the boy must be a weird one and there must be an awful jumbling of Western and Eastern ideas and notions in his brain. When still a little boy of three or four, he spoke so wisely and accurately on many difficult subjects and points of law, and recalled so accurately many happenings in which, the listeners knew Mr. Tucker had been closely concerned, that first at that period their attention was drawn to the fact that the Englishman had been re-born as a Burman; moreover, the personal appearance of the boy fully corroborated their surmise. Unlike all other children of the soil born of purely Burmese parents he is very fair, with reddish hair and beautiful blue eyes; he was born with the traces on his body of the wounds inflicted on the late D. S. P. Thus, on one of his cheeks may faintly be seen the scar of a ghastly wound, the little finger of his right hand is missing, and it is known that the D. S. P's little finger was cut off with a dab, and he bears on other parts of his body also unmistakable signs.

The villagers, however, and above all the parents, being very desirous of settling the point at once, took the child, when he was about four, to Pegu' They told him, and asked him, nothing; if he really was a win-za, the scenery, the persons and other associations would certainly bring crowding to his memory the occurrences of his previous life. And so it happened. He had lived in such or such a bungalow, in such a year; there he had first met with Mr. So and So; here he had enjoyed a picnic with his friends; he wondered whether such a one was still in Pegu and if Mr. Blank had at last got his promotion. They took him to the scene of the murder and the boy tremblingly gave a vivid description of the bloody deed. In such a place he had been first pounced upon, here he had been struck, there he had been felled to the ground. He was then led to the cemetery where he had never previously been, and without the least hesitation he walked up to, and showed his own grave to the appalled spectators. What thoughts must have crossed his mind while standing there over what were his own remains! Did he call to mind a place far away west, where, as a boy, he had played, or could he remember the faces of those other parents who had cherished him: he was another little boy of four, and not so very many years ago, but that he might remember some old, familiar faces? Nobody ever knew, and it is a pity nobody every asked, what was then passing in his little mind as he was there solemnly standing over the grave of an able and in some ways a gifted man, whose valuable life had been so tragically cut short. It is said the boy was unusually grave and pensive. There could be, after such a test, no reasonable doubt as to the genuineness of the win-za, and the boy was taken back to his village, far from the scenes that saddened his heart.

I have heard of many a win-za, and had the pleasure of presonally knowing one in Mandalay, but they had always been Burmese in their previous as well as in their present life and all their recollections were purely indigenous, But it is the first time I have heard of a foreigner becoming a win-za, and presenting the strange anomaly of a Western spirit residing in an eastern body, and of recollections, purely European, troubling the mind of an uneducated Burmese lad. The reader is not asked to have implicit faith in what he has read, but he may take it that his Burmese brethern believe it all without the shadow of a doubt. And, after all, it is perhaps better for unhappy D.S.P. to have become a win-za, for otherwise the manner of his death would have made him a wicked ghost or a malicious nat, and the former state is, I think, much to be preferred.—"Rangoon Gazette" cor.

## MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

IT is remarkable how greatly our estimate of ourselves and our qualities differs from the estimate formed of us by others. If the thing were practicable, many folks would realise heavily by selling themselves at their own valuation (if they could find customers), and afterwards buying themselves back on the basis of other people's notion of their worth. The more numerous and the harder the blows aimed at our self-conceit in the days of our youth, the better for us. They pulverise, as it were, the worser part of our nature, and nothing survives the process but what deserves to endure. "And what are you?" asked a Lord Chief Justice of England of a witness who had just given some rambling and discreditable evidence. "I employ myself as a surgeon," said the witness. "But does anybody else employ you as a surgeon? *Are you a surgeon?*" asked the judge. And thereat the witness collapsed.

It is claimed for all medicines that they effect cures though the fact is that some do and some do not Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has been very extensively used for thirty-five years, and is to-day the principal domestic medicine in sixteen different countries. The number of cures it has effected especially among persons suffering from indigestion and bilious diseases is quite incalculable. Of the many thousands of testimonials as to its efficacy voluntarily given here is an interesting one from a mother and daughter "For several years," writes Mrs. Hutchison, of Newcastle Road Jesmond, N.S.W., on October 19th 1902, "I suffered agonies from indigestion and liver complaint. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work—in fact did not know what it was to enjoy a single hour of freedom from pain. I was attended by two of the cleverest medical men in the Newcastle district, but their treatment failed to bring me any relief. Indeed, I went steadily downhill, and began to fear that my case was beyond the aid of medicine. I grew weakly and thin, and became dejected, when, two years ago, I was advised to try what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup could do for me. It was a happy decision, for before I had taken a quarter of the first bottle my health was much improved. I continued to take the medicine according to the directions for five weeks, by the end of which time I was cured. The cure is evidently a permanent one, for I have remained well and sound to the present day."

This is good testimony—testimony to be proud of, But it don't stop here. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup not only cured Mrs. Hutchison of her indigestion and liver complaint, but, in the case of her daughter Agnes, arrested the progress of an insidious and dangerous malady which, if allowed to range unchecked, might have had fatal results. Here is Mrs. Hutchison's own description of her daughter's case: "My daughter," she says, "was in a very bad way. She was suffering from severe nervous debility. She wasted away to a skeleton, and appeared to have no blood in her body. She was so weakly that she could not walk without assistance, and was often compelled to keep to bed for days together, The doctors seemed to be much in the dark as to her ailment, and as impotant in treating her case as they had been in their treatment of mine, so I determined to experiment on her with the medicine which had proved such a boon to myself. The result was that within two months a few bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup changed her from a helpless invalid into a hearty, healthy, happy girl. She remains as well as one could wish her to be."

Mrs. Hutchison is well-known in Jesmond and Lambton, and has lived in these places for twenty years. She is a native of Scotland, and came to Australia in 1872.

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MAY 15.

#### THE ELOQUENCE OF IRELAND.

MR. WYNDHAM should turn up his Hansard. He cannot have forgotten that every volume rings with the eloquence of Ireland—the eloquence of Burke, of whose greatest speech, though it emptied the House of Commons, a great lawyer said to an Ambassador: "When I read it, I read it over and over again; I could hardly think of anything else"; the eloquence of Sheridan, of whose speech, says Horace Walpole, "one heard everybody in the street raving," and of which Fox said that "all that he had ever heard, all that he had ever read, when compared with it, dwindled into nothing and vanished like vapour before the sun; the eloquence of Henry Grattan, who learned his oratory in his landlady's garden, filling his landlady with such fear that she wrote to his friends asking that he might be removed, as he was for ever pacing up and down her garden addressing an imaginary person he called Mr. Speaker.

#### GRATTAN.

Mr. Wyndham, orator and litterateur as well as statesman, cannot have forgotton them, nor can he have forgotten the fine passage in which Grattan, swayed his countrymen to tears but a day or two before his death, spoke of his efforts to establish the freedom of the Irish Parliament. "I watched by its cradle; I followed its hearse," he said, in a phrase which Daniel O'Connell was to remember a generation after when he said in his pride: "Grattan sat by the cradle of his country, and followed her hearse; it was left for me to sound the resurrection trumpet, and to show that she was not dead, but sleeping."

#### THE FINEST ORATOR IN EUROPE.

It was an Irishman whom the American John Randolph, himself an orator and no mean authority declared to be the finest orator in Europe. Daniel O'Connell was the man upon whom this generous encomium was passed, the man of whom another critic said that he could whine and wheedle and wink with one eye while he wept with the other, Mr. Gladstone, who knew both, thought Richard Lalor Sheil the more eloquent of the two he had never heard a more eloquent speaker in the House of Commons, he said more thad once. But did not Mr. Sheil scream a good deal in his speeches, Mr. Gladstone? asked somebody who heard the G.O.M. express this opinion, and Mr. Gladstone's answer shows that even screaming may be eloquent, Sir, said he, he was all scream.

#### ALIENS.

One thrilling passage from Shiel's orations will never be blotted out of the Book of Eloquence, Lord Lyndhurst had called the Irish aliens, and Sheil produced a profound impression by his retort in the House of Commons, Aliens! he exclaimed, Was Arthur Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and did he not start up and exclaim, Hold, I have seen the aliens do their duty . . . On the field of Waterloo the blood of Englishmen and Scotchmen and Irishmen followed in the same stream and drenched the same field, When the chill morning dawned their dead lay cold and stark together; in the same deep pit their bodies were deposited the green corn of spring is now breaking from their commingled dust; the dew falls from Heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, in the glory shall they not be permitted to participate? And shall we be told as a requital that we are aliens from the noble country for whose salvation our life-blood was poured out?

#### ORATORS ON ORATORS.

The world will never agree about its great and greatest men, Lord Salisbury would not agree with Mr. Gladstone as to Richard Lalor Sheil. He thinks John Bright was the greatest master of English oratory that the last three or four generations have produced, I have met men who have heard Pitt and Fox. Lord Salisbury said once, and in whose judgment their eloquence at its best was inferior to the finest efforts of John Bright. Can it be denied that Ireland has produced her share, and more than her share, of orator concerning whom the only fear of their listeners has been, as Ben Jonson said of Bacon, lest they should make an end?

#### A NEW U. S.

King Edward's award in the boundary arbitration between Chili and Argentina, Sir Thomas Holdich thinks, may "lead to a realisation of the scheme for the federation of South America." It is impossible to conceive the effect which such a federation would have upon the progress of the world, and the opinion of Sir Thomas Holdich must be reckoned as one of the things worth noting by thoughtful men. Sir Thomas knows well what he is talking about. He knows what a boundary means, and appreciates the significance of the settlement of the dispute between the two South American Republics which have had the good sense to bring to this peaceful end a quarrel which has lasted for half a century. He has served on boundary commissions on two continents, has superintended the survey of the frontiers of India, and has medals for his services in wars and decorations for his contributions to peace. He is sixty this year, with forty years' experience behind him as a soldier and a Government Commissioner, and it is this great authority who tells us that America may before long have a United States in the South as well as in the North.

#### A UNION OF TEN REPUBLICS.

The federation of South America would mean the union of ten republics. As a force in civilisation the new Commonwealth would be obviously feebler and in every way inferior to the Northern States—although the world will take a great stride onward when federation cuts an end to the endless revolution which is wearing out half a continent. But there will be a striking material grandeur in the new Commonwealth, when it comes, which will not seem mean when set beside the greatness of the United States with its unrivalled wealth, its ceaseless force, and its eighty millions of people. The Southern Republics, when they have settled all their differences and come together like the Australian States, will comprise an area greater than that over which President Roosevelt now rules, and they will be masters of the greatest portion of American territory over which one flag flies.

#### A NEW FORCE IN THE WORLD.

Nobody can doubt that a federation of the ten Republics we know as South America would have an inconceivable effect on the progress of the world. It would lead, no doubt, ultimately to the oneness of all America, except perhaps Canada, but if the two American Commonwealths remained apart the creation of one political force out of the chaos of a dozen quarrelsome States could not but be of the greatest moment to the world. Even now a comparison of the potentialities of the South with those of the North is very striking. It is true that the only important figures in which the South "tops" the North are the worst of all—the debts, but the first result of the federation of the Republics would be an improvement in their material position. The concentration of government, and the sympathetic admission of the federal machine, would lead to economy in one direction and to prosperity in the other.

#### JOHN BULL ISLAND TENANTS.

The National Exchequer is enriched each year by rents from remote islands let out to traders. Two uninhabited sandbanks in the middle of the China Sea, two hundred miles from Borneo, bring us little prestige, but the lease of them to a trading firm for guano collection brings revenue to the Treasury. Every year, too, the sandbanks are visited by Chinese junks for the purpose of collecting turtle, which again, presumably, is good for the revenue. Five islands off the coast of Arabia are leased for guano, others, including Christmas Island, are let to firms for dealing in mother-of-pearl.

#### OUR UNKNOWN EMPIRE.

We shall never know all about the Empire on which the sun never sets, It is big enough for ignorance to be excused in the best informed among us, But there was no excuse for the slip which crept into this column the other day, to which Sir John Carrington has courteously called one's attention, It came upon me as a shock, writes Sir John, to read of The Barbados. Sir John has some right to be shocked by so unpardonable a slight upon an island which gave him birth, and which he has served so well in many responsible positions. We are not all, unhappily, so familiar as he with the dominions beyond the seas, and we have an incorrigible habit of putting the definite article where it has no business. But the layman may at least be forgiven. Lord Palmerston, when he took over the colonies, knew so little of the empire that he asked a clerk to come upstairs and show me where these places are, and the Colonial Office, even under Mr. Chamberlain, has not yet learned to spell properly the name of one of the islands mentioned in these notes, which it insists on misspelling Tristan D'Acunha.

THE Government have approved the recommendations of the committee which investigated the field service system of despatching, recording, and accounting for stores to the island and oversea expeditions as recorded in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Passy in December last, and steps will now be taken to make the necessary modifications in the Regulations on the subject.

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## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

PLODDING professors have never been conquerors . . . . But the newspaper man, who, after all is said, really governs the Army, has persuaded the nation that it should be run on academical lines; so we vainly strive to satisfy this ideal, while the professors have it all their own way, from whom come these schemes, nothing but schemes, wild-cat schemes, for the betterment off the face of the earth of the British Army. Practical men want men for it, and a truce to these theories. Let us be reasonable, and decide how many we require to safeguard the national wealth, and then, when we have done this, let us have the men. They are here in England, ready to hand and willing, so soon as all this hanky-panky has come to an end, and more reasonable counsels prevail. Let us, then, select officers who have made their reputations, not by slinging ink, but in the field, in the practical working of the Army machine, and give them command, and a free hand to set it in order. Then, and only then, shall we have a force on which you can rely to defend us. Let us throw over the doctrinaires and theorists, all of whom deal in foreign wares, and let us turn back once more to our own, to find all we desire in our good old customs, in our wise and ample laws . . . Let us only localise the Army Corps, putting an end to the constant moves from station to station within the United Kingdom, and there will arise an esprit de corps attaching to them which will bind the Regulars with the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, and implify the greater question of transport and material. The Army of Scotland, of Ireland, of Wales, and the three armies of England, each depending on local esprit de corps, would find its ranks filled by voluntary enlistment, or by the assisting operation of the Local Militia Ballot Act, and be maintained in full strength and preparedness. Under these conditions foreign service would give all experience desirable, and manœuvres at suitable intervals of time a knowledge of other localities in the United Kingdom. Mr. Brodrick's scheme is really admirably adapted to the purpose, but we must find him the men to materialise it. The best way would be by putting into operation the good old English law of the Militia Ballot Act to help out voluntary enlistment,

Mr. Balfour is reported by the "Times" to have told the Primrose dames that when we have obtained an Army, You have out of that Army to keep, I think it is about, 125,000 men abroad, exclusive of the great force which either for India or for South Africa it will be necessary for you to keep in South Africa .There is the problem. . . . The point which Mr. Balfour misses, also Mr. Brodrick and the Commander-in-Chief, is this: that if it is necessary to have 120,000 men abroad guarding the interests of the Empire, does it follow that we must also have a similar force at home in order to supply that Army with men? The organisation of thirty years ago, by which every battalion or unit outside the United Kingdom required a sister unit at home to furnish the necessary drafts, is scarcely suitable to the present day. . . . This is the question which the Chancellor of the Exchequer should make inquiry about, as otherwise the expenses of the Army will reach a figure which will be unbearable It is scarcely fair to blame Mr. Brodrick, as he has succeeded to the system. The Secretary of State for War should, however, endeavour to get round him some officers with a little organising power, not necessarily those only—as appears to be the rage at present—who have served in South Africa, so that some less expensive organisation than that existing at present should be inaugurated. The matter is not one of insuperable difficulty, and it ought to be possible by a judicious use of Depots provisional battalions and shorter teams of Colonial service to arrange that when two battalions of a Territorial regiment are abroad the present system does not collapse,

The "France Militaire" gives an account of the reception of the King in Paris, the aspect of the streets, the great review and march past, and many other circumstances of his Majesty's visit. It says of the march past, that the King appeared to be greatly impressed with the order and regularity of the lines of infantry, Several times he expressed to M. Loubet his great gratification at the military spectacle. When the colours went by, his Majesty gave the military salute, while the President uncovered, When the artillery passed, the King applauded and warmly congratulated the President In the various tribunes the public were enthusiastic and cries of Vive l'Armee and Vive la Republique! were raised.

We learn from the "Echo de l' Armee" that rumours are afloat to the effect that General Brugere, generalissimo of the French army, and commander-in-chief designate in case of war, is about to resign. The statement was made a little time ago, and is now once more a subject of conversation. The general has not explained his intention, and many are the surmises as to what could be his reason for laying down his very important office. It its not likely that the scandals of Clermont-Ferrand could be the cause, but it is suggested that General Brugere may have felt it necessary to protest against some of the later measures adopted by General Andre. Recently the Minister of War told a deputation from Brest that the staff had under consideration a redistribution of the troops, and it has been rumoured that there is a plan of reducing the number of units in the army. It is suggested that this may influence the general's decision. It is, however, almost useless to speculate upon the subject, but we have thought it worth while to mention the rumours that are being circulated.

The "Elbinger Zeitung" states that a deputy of the Reichstag recently divulged to his constituents that it is the purpose of the German War Department to create a new army corps in Eastern Prussia. The 1st Corps will be doubled, and, according to this report, will be numbered 22, with its head-quarters at Allenstein. The "Vossiche" and the "Frankfuter Zeitung" give currency to the report, to which they attach credence. As a matter of fact, the 1st Corps has already three divisions, and it is believed that at the end of the present quinquennium the Reichstag will be asked to carry out the change. At the present time only one other German corps has three divisions of infantry, being the 14th Corps on the French frontier, in Baden and Upper Alsace.

We have already announced that the German Imperial manœuvres will be between the 4th and 11th Corps on one side and the 12th and 19th Corps on the other. "Ueberall" says that General von Wittich will command the 11th corps. It is probable that there will be a review on August 29 at Cassel. On August 31 the great autumn parade will take place at Berlin. On September 1 the Kaiser will proceed to Dresden to visit the exhibition, and on the next day will review the 12th Corps on the training ground at Zeithain. On September 3, in the neighbourhood of Erfurt, between Azmannsdorf and Korpsleben, the review of the 11th Corps will take place; on the 4th at Mersburg that of the 4th Corps, and on the 5th at Leipsig that of the 19th Corps, From September 7 to 11 there will be military marches and field manoeuvres between Merseburg and Erfurt.

The Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, commanding the 4th German Army Corps, has issued an order severely denouncing the ill-treatment of men in the army, which he describes as scandalous and degrading, He would not have any doubt upon the matter. Soldiers must remember that conduct of this kind is a stain upon their personal honours, and that it is contrary to the will of the Emperor and their immediate chiefs, Men are not to remain silent when they are ill-treated, since it is almost impossible for their superior officers to protect them unless the offences against them are known. The Prince has also issued a special order strongly urging men to avoid all excess in drinking, the dangers of which he points out clearly.

The rage for novelty in the French navy has led to a change in the internal economy of war hips. The aspiring second in command has secured the right to sit at the captain's table, or has had it forced upon him. The two will live together, and may thus, perhaps, be somewhat cut off from the rest of the officers. It has been pointed out that this new regulation will sometimes result in doctors or engineers being presidents of the ward-room mess, The change is variously viewed in the Service.

Some further manœuvres with submarine boats have recently taken place at Rochelle, Certain vessels of the French Northern Squadron attempted to enter the port, and the Amiral was attacked by the Karrigan and Farfadet, and four times torpedoed, It is stated that the destroyers were unable to ward off the attack upon the coast defence ship.

The energetic shipbuilding programme pursued in Germany is bearing fruit. Last year, the strongest squadron which the country had ever sent to sea, indicated the progress made, It is now announced that a still stronger force has left Kiel. It was to pass through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal Prince Henry of Prussia in command. The squadron comprises eight new battlships, being five of the "Kaiser," class, the Friedrich III., Wilhelm II., Wilhelm der Grosse, Karl der Grosse, and Barbarossa, and three of the Wettin class, being that ship and her sisters, the Wittelsbach and Zaehringen. The armoured cruiser Prinz Heinrich, the protected cruiser Victoria Luise, and the smaller cruisers Amazone, Ariadne, Midusa, and Frauenlob are also attached to the squadron. This very considerable force, after coaling at the mouth of the Elbe, is to visit the Portuguese coast, and it is possible the smaller vessels may go up to Lisbon. On May 22 and 23 the squadron coaled from eight colliers sent specially to Vigo. Dover will be reached on June 2, and manœuvres will subsequently take place in Danish waters, concluding with an attack upon Kiel.

## THE UMONA ASHORE ON A CORAL REEF.

### AMONG THE MALDIVE ISLANDS.

Late on Monday evening a report was circulated in Colombo that some survivors of a ship-wrecked passenger steamer had arrived in a life-boat. The boat which brought the men bore traces of having experienced rough weather at sea, while the men, six in number, were in a sorry plight fatigued with hard work, and grimy and dirty through long exposure to the elements in an open boat. It was ascertained that they were from the Natal Line steamer Umona, from Colombo bound for Natal, with passengers on board, which had run on a coral reef of the Maldive Islands ten days before. The accident to the steamer, from all accounts, appears to be similar to that which occurred to the steamer Nithsdale, which ran on a reef while making the Cardiva Channel; but the Umona has come to grief in the One-and-a-half Degree Channel, which is in the extreme south of the Maldive group, having the Adou-matte atoll on the north and the Suadiva atoll on the south. The channels—Nine Degree, Eight Degree, Cardiva, and One-and-a-half—which cut through the islands forming the Laccadive and Maldive groups, are used by fairly large ocean-going steamers arriving at and leaving Colombo, some channels being used in preference to others during the south-west monsoon.

### HER PASSENGERS.

Starting for South Africa from Colombo the Umona, of course, made for the One-and-a-half Degree Channel which lay in the direct course, and was carried on to a reef. The Umona arrived at Colombo from Calcutta on the 11th instant and had as passengers on board Dr. R. Martin, Mr. I. D. Colvin, of the "Cape Times," Mr. C. Simpkins, and Dr. Phillipson, beside 467 emigrants, and at Colombo she took as passengers Mr. L. Seidle and Miss Seidle, Miss Robinson, Mr. W. Vanreenen and Mr. T. R. Mathewson. She left for Natal on the 13th instant. She also had a cargo of rice and gunnies on board. Just after leaving Colombo the weather was generally unfavourable, the vessel having to steam against the South west monsoon wind and sea, but notwithstanding this good progress was made, and two days after leaving port, in the small hours of the morning, she was approaching the Maldives. She had her bearings for the One-and-a-half Degree Channel, which had been negociated without any trouble before this, but she had apparently been carried slightly off her course near to a reef to the south of the channel.

### THE CATASTROPHE.

It was in the early morning of Friday, the 15th, and the vessel was steaming smoothly along when all on board were startled by a sudden shock followed by a grating sound, and the vessel came to a standstill. Some slight confusion naturally prevailed on board when the shock was felt, but Captain Hedley with the help of his officers soon restored order. The well was sounded at once and on investigation it was found that the vessel had shipped some water, and was hard and fast on a coral reef, with no immediate prospect of getting off. The spot where she ran aground was in Lat. 00·55. Min. N. and Long 73 deg. 26 min. E. In the morning the cocoanut-palm-covered atoll on Suadiva was seen a short distance off.

### A BOAT LEAVES FOR COLOMBO.

There being no prospect of getting the vessel off, Captain Hedley, after consultation with his officers, decided to seek assistance from Colombo, and accordingly called for Volunteers. The Volunteer crew were to leave in the ship's life-boat, which was to be in charge of the Chief Officer, and those who volunteered to undertake the long journey were Mr. Colvin, of the "Cape Times," Mr. Simpkins, of India, two of the Officers of the Umona and two of the Lascar crew, The life boat being stocked with water and provisions left the Umona on the 15th amidst the good wishes of those left behind, and by afternoon quickly lost sight of the vessel. The passage to Colombo was much harder than anticipated, the small party being tossed about and buffeted in the rough sea and drenched with salt spray. For ten days they travelled thus, taking occasional snatches of sleep whenever possible, but the monsoon weather made things very uncomfortable. On Monday evening the revolving light at Colombo was seen, and at a late hour the party tired and exhausted through the great strain and exposure, entered the harbour, and are now comfortable ashore. The offer of the two civilians, Messrs. Colvin and Simpkins, was much appreciated by the Captain and Officers of the Umona They shared the fatigues with the others, and altogether rendered great assistance during the ten days the boat was at sea. When the life-boat left the Umona. Captain Hedley had landed the passengers and coolies on Suadiva atoll together with stores and provisions, and everything was being done for their comfort.

The Umona which was a regular caller at this port, is a steel and iron screw steamer of 2,031 tons gross and 1.288 tons net register and was built at Sunderland in 1890 for the Natal Line of steamers (Messrs. Bullard, King & Co.).

### A PASSENGER'S ACCOUNT.

#### TEN DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT.

One of the shipwrecked passengers, who arrived in the life-boat on Monday night, has supplied us with a very full account of the catastrophe. The Umona, he says, struck on the morning of the 15th May at twenty minutes to three o'clock. The steamer had been carried 75 miles out of her course, although it was thought that due allowance had been made for the dangerous currents which abound in those seas. The passengers were asleep at the time the steamer struck the reef, but, as soon as the vessel came to a full stop, they awoke and many, strange to say, were sea-sick owing to the suddenly-changing motion. It is a remarkable fact, he says, that although there were 475 coolies—from the Northern provinces of India, on their way to the coffee and sugar plantations of Natal—yet there was no unusual excitement. Everyone behaved admirably—men, women and children. The vessel, it was soon discovered, was fast by the bows on the reef, while her stern was in deep water, When day broke, as far as those on board could see, a long reef stretched on either side and behind it. In the lagoon a number of islands—covered with trees, could be espied. The nearest island was about two miles away, and at low tide the Chief Officer (Mr. Bruckland) and some of the passengers swam on to the reef about ten yards away. They at first attempted to reach the reef by means of the ship's boat, but it was found impracticable. It should be mentioned that Mr. Siedle, by his knowledge of the locality, was of the greatest assistance to the Captain. On the small island a few fishermen were discoverd, and they were sent to a larger island to obtain some boats. Those who had swum to the small island saw the fishermen go later in the day with the vessel with the boats; but for themselves they had to stay on the island the whole day, as the tide was up, Next morning the Captain decided that it would be safest to land the coolies, and this was done, and there they are still together with the European passengers.

### THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Our informant says it was impossible to discover what was the actual damage to the steamer; but there was water in the hold; and there was a fear she might heel over or slide down and sink. Plenty of food and water was put on the island, and everybody was made as comfortable as possible under the circumstanses. Then came the question of making the ship's plight known. It was decided to send the life-boat to Colombo, and volunteers were called for, but of the whole Lascar crew only two would venture and so in addition to the only two officers who could be spared (Messrs. Bruckland and Tollemache), Messrs. Simpkins and Colvin, two of the passengers, volunteered their services. On the night of the 16th May at 8 p.m., the life-boat, well-provisioned and with six souls on board, set sail for Colombo, which was nearly 400 miles distant. The journey was full of danger. Seas constantly washed over the little craft, and it was at times half-full of water. The weather was never of the pleasantest, and, despite the officers' efforts to keep the boat to her direct course, she drifted badly and must have gone over 600 miles, To make matters worse the two Lascars proved refractory. One developed dysentery and was more than useless. The other—a fat Serang—sulked and laboured under the impression that the Europeans were depriving him of food whilst they themselves had everything they wanted, Consequently the two Lascars worked only when they were driven to it. It is worth mentioning, too, that the Maldivian fishermen, already alluded to, proved utter miscreants, and refused all help to the ship-wrecked party until they had been bribed with bags of rice, saying they had orders to loot the vessels.

### IN SIGHT OF COLOMBO.

To cut a long story short, the life-boat came in sight of Colombo on Mondaynight, and, being rowed for the last half hour, reached the harbour at eight o'clock. H.M.S. Pique was the first vessel reached, and Mr. Bruckland, thinking it was H.M.S. Highflyer determined to make a report to Admiral Drury as he thought. The officers of the Pique treated the passengers with the greatest kindness, and the night was spent on board.—"Times of Ceylon."

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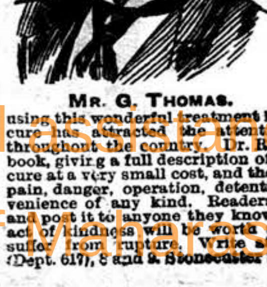

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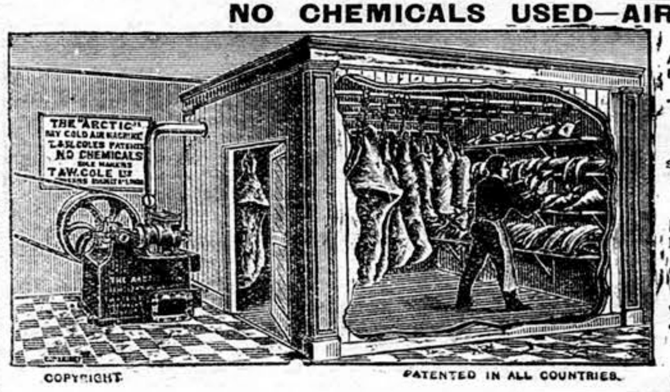

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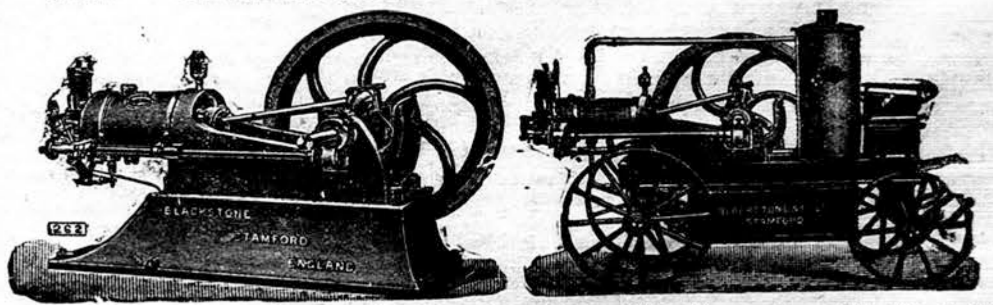

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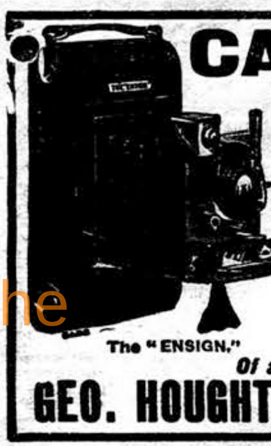

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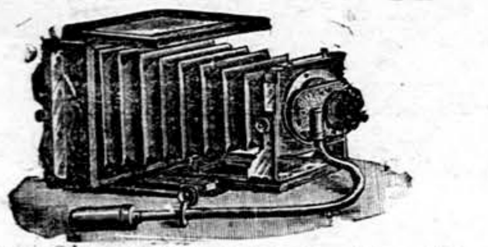

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